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The China Mail.

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March 10, 1920, Temperature 81

Rainfall 0.00 inch

Humidity 95.

March 10, 191, Temperature 86.

No. 17,895.

三拜禮

號十月三年十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1920.

日十二月正庚申庚午年九國民華中

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BUSINESS NOTICES

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

CHINA AND JAPAN.

"THE TIMES" LECTURES BOTH.

London, March 9.
The Times, commenting on Mr. Shidehara's speech, says apparently it contains unnecessarily emphatic references to China. "There seems to be no need for the declaration that Japan's course towards Shantung must be pursued unwaveringly, no matter what action China may take, nor was it worth while at the present difficult juncture to stress so markedly Japan's special position with regard to China. The Times fears the question of the future of the Shantung peninsula may be drifting towards a deadlock. It says perhaps neither side is entirely blameless, but it is extremely desirable that no language be used which might accentuate differences or postpone settlement. It opines that both in China and in Japan there has been a good deal of avoidable misunderstanding. It is too soon to place the responsibility for the final decision upon the League of Nations, and there should be no difficulty in reaching a more direct solution. In view of China's internal dissensions and desperate financial straits, China can gain nothing by adhering to a purely obstructive policy. On the other hand Japan is confronted with grave and increasing domestic difficulties, which should induce her to engage in negotiations in a more conciliatory spirit than Mr. Shidehara's speech implies. There is perhaps something, though not very much, in the Chinese contention that Japan should state the bases whereon negotiations may be conducted, but the true interest of both nations makes an early solution almost imperative. Therefore the proposed appeal to the League of Nations should not be pressed by China. The League could not investigate the problem except after interminable delay, and the Shantung difficulty does not admit of prolonged postponement. The interests of the Allies, especially Britain, whose hands are by no means free, lie in the direction of a quick settlement. The Times trusts Japan and China will get together and arrive at an amicable settlement. Meanwhile the Japanese government should not be inclined to pay too much heed to the overtures of the Russian Bolshevik government, which are evidently merely veiled propaganda intended to circulate among the discontented sections of the Japanese populace.

AMERICA AND THE PEACE TREATY.

Washington, March 9.

Despite opposition by the Republican leaders in the Senate when debating the peace treaty, it was decided by 37 yeas to 22 to substitute the reservation of Mr. Walsh, of Montana, agreeing to convene a conference of both parties for the reservation adopted last session with regard to the choice of America's representative on the League of Nations. The supporters of milder reservations voted with the democrats after Senator Lodge had stated that owing to the attitude of the democrats, he had finished with the compromise programme.

THE MEXICAN OUTRAGE.

"JUDGE LYNCH."

Washington, March 9.

It appears that the Mexican bandits who killed Mr. Augustus Morrell, the ex-United States consul at Manzanillo, merely intended to capture him for ransom.

The bandit chief, Carona, has ordered the hanging of one bandit near the scene of the shooting and the corpse bore a placard inscribed: "He died for the assassination he committed."

The Governor of Colima, where the murder occurred, reports that three detachments of Mexican troops have been sent to the mountains to try and capture Carona.

TURKISH CABINET RESIGNS.

Constantinople, March 4.

In view of the gravity of the situation, the Turkish Cabinet has resigned.

The Sultan has summoned Ismet Pasha to form a new cabinet.

CHINA AND THE Y. M. C. A.

London, March 9.

The Chinese Minister, speaking at the opening of the Y.M.C.A. war exhibition, paid a tribute to the Association's work among Chinese labourers in France. He said the Association had a great mission to perform in China itself.

AMERICA AND THE SHANTUNG RESERVATION.

"CIVILITY."

Washington, March 9.

The Senate made the first change in the republican reservations by voting to strike from the Shantung reservation all reference to Japan and China. Senator Lodge told the Senate that such modification was thought "more civil."

The reservation, as modified was adopted by 48 yeas to 21.

After the proposed "Hitchcock" substitute was defeated.

CONTROLLING FLOUR AND BREAD PRICES.

London, March 8.

In the House of Commons at question time, Mr. Lloyd George stated that the government had decided that the abolition of the bread subsidy was inadvisable at present but a substantial reduction of the estimate for the current financial year was imperative. Consequently the wholesale price of flour would be raised by 19s. 3d. per sack of 280 pounds on March 15. Also the average rate of extraction which must be obtained from wheat must be raised from 77 per cent. to 80 per cent. In order to ensure that the benefit on the increased value of traders' stocks shall pass to the consumer or the taxpayer, no advance in the retail price of flour or bread would be permitted until April 12. Arrangements would be made to check traders' stocks. The estimated reduction of the subsidy would amount to about £45,000,000 in the current financial year.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

SERIOUS RUMOURS ABOUT PORTUGAL.

London, March 8th.
Grave unconfirmed reports are circulating as regards Portugal where labour troubles are acute. A railway, postal and telegraphic strike is in operation, and all communication has completely ceased.

Madrid, March 8th.
An official statement issued by the Mayor says, according to travellers coming from Portugal, disorders broke out in Lisbon and Oporto between the revolutionaries and the police. A military train was bombed and fuzilladed as it was approaching Vianna do Castelo (40 miles from Oporto).

London, March 8th.
The Portuguese Legations at Paris and Madrid deny the rumours of a revolution in Lisbon, and declare that a strike was the only event of any consequence.

CAIRO-TO-CAPE FLIGHT.

The diary of the pilots given in the Times of the aeroplane flying to the Cape contains a story of thrilling adventures. It tells how they used much soap for the stoppage of water-leaks and made a landing north of Houk on March 10th in a bush in long grass and camped round a fire all the night surrounded by elephants, hippos and leopards. Some days the atmosphere was like a stakehold. There were frequent scares while flying over the immense jungles concerning finding a landing ground. Many times a small burnt patch was sighted in the nick of time. One night was spent aboard the plane on the banks of the Nile dodging crocodiles.

The diary abounds with numerous incidents of engine troubles, but throughout the trip there was no trouble from the aeroplane itself, and climatic conditions did not affect the engines.

London, March 4th.
The Dutch Government has decided to offer a large money prize to a Dutch airman first flying from Holland to the Dutch East Indies. Three competitors are expected to make an early start.

Bombay, March 9th.
Ferrarin's aeroplane, in the flight to Tokio, landed here on the 8th and continued its journey to Karachi on March 1st.
Masters arrived in the afternoon. The airman were cordially welcomed and assisted in every way possible. British civil and military officials.

GAILLIAUX TRIAL.

Paris, March 8th.
In the course of the Gailliaux trial, M. Martin, a former French Ambassador at Madrid, caused a sensation in Court by declaring that King Alfonso during the Agadir crisis confided to M. Martin that M. Gailliaux had sent an emissary to King Alfonso threatening to kill the latter. King Alfonso wrote down the threat, and placed it in a sealed packet in a safe to be opened in the event of his death.

M. Paleologue, ex-Ambassador at Petrograd, giving evidence said that M. Gailliaux's lack of firmness before the war had done much to augment Germany's arrogance which, ultimately, led to the outbreak of war.

RECORD INSURANCE POLICIES.

Washington, March 4th.
The Hartford Insurance Company has issued one of the largest group of insurance policies on record to the employees of the Westinghouse Electric Company who have been insured for \$50,000,000.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

London, March 8th.
The Times states that the Supreme Council economic manifesto has been submitted to the French Government for approval. In this connection, Signor Nitti urged the economic reconstruction of Germany to be the first care of the Allies. The French, however, emphasized that the reconstruction of the devastated regions of France had an equal claim upon the Allies, and Mr. Lloyd George supported the French amendment which was adopted.

The paper adds that the manifesto will be in the nature of a recommendation of a policy not necessarily binding on the Allies. It is understood that it will be a document of pro-German and pro-Bolshevik tendency.

London, March 8th.
It is understood that Greece will be given control of Thrace, but it is proposed to make arrangements for placing the sacred places in Adrianople under the care of the Turks. It is practically certain that Smyrna will be placed under Greek control.

London, March 8th.
The Times says that the Supreme Council has been considering the draft of a manifesto dealing with the rise of prices, the necessity for restoring Germany's economic prosperity and the desirability of international peace, including peace with the Bolsheviks.

The Times says that the manifesto is a kind of an economic Landowine letter.

LOAN FOR GERMANY.

London, March 8th.
The Times understands that the Supreme Council is considering the question of authorising Germany to contract a loan with neutrals in order to obtain food and raw materials.

LONDON GOLD COIN CASE.

London, March 8th.
In the gold coin case, all the male defendants have been found guilty and sentenced to six months in the second division. The woman defendant has been bound over.

All the defendants have appealed.

BUSINESS NOTICES

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AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.
—Public Auctions—

THE Underigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY, March 15, 1920,
commencing at 11 a.m.
at the China Merchant's Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.'s Godown,
West Point.

(On account of the concerned).
999 Bags Brown Sugar,
750 Cases do
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, March 8, 1920.

INTIMATIONS.**NOTICE.**

THE Master, Owners and Agents of the U.S.S.B. steamer "WEST KADER" will not be responsible for debts contracted by the crew.

G. JOHNSON,
Master.
STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.,
Agents.
Hongkong, March 5, 1920.

NEW FRENCH LOAN 5%.

Price of issue Frs. 100.

Redeemable at Frs. 150 in 60 years by half yearly drawings.
Interest payable on the 1st of May & 1st of November.

Drawings to take place on the 16th of March and the 16th of September of each year.

1st drawing on the 16th of September, 1920. 1st coupon of Frs. 3.50 to be paid on the 1st of November, 1920.

Subscriptions will be received up to the 10th of March next by the:
BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,
L. BERINDOAGUE,
Manager.

NEW FRENCH LOAN 5 PER CENT 1920.

Under the Guarantee of the French Republic.

THE LOCAL BRANCH of the BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE will receive subscriptions for the New French Loan 5% 1920 from the 10th instant to the 10th of March next.

The Loan is free of income tax and redeemable in 60 Years at 150% by half-yearly drawings, the interest coupons being payable on 1st May and 1st November of each year.
Fully paid subscriptions at par.
Partly paid subscriptions at 101 per cent purporting:

Fr. 25.—when subscribing,
Fr. 25.—on the 1st of April,
Fr. 25.—on the 16th of July,
Fr. 25.—on the 1st of August, 1920.

M. ROUETTE JOURNAL,
Manager.
Hongkong, February 18, 1920.

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Building, Charter Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of March, 1920, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1919 and declaring a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 11th March, 1920, until SATURDAY, the 20th March, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, March 6, 1920.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.**NOTICE.**

THE FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1919.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to 24th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, March 6, 1920.

"WALLA WALLA" Launches at Blake Pier. Night and day service.

INTIMATIONS**HOW TO AVOID INFANTILE AILMENTS.**

When there are diseases prevalent in the season, it is the most dangerous to infants and so Great Care must be taken in feeding them with proper food otherwise they would give their Mothers a lot of trouble. To avoid the trouble is to feed them with LACTOGEN which resembles human milk. It is easily digested and promotes healthy appetite. It keeps the infants thriving and free from all infantile ailments.



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Every kind of Footwear
MADE TO ORDER



CHERRY & CO.,
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Opposite Hongkong Club.
Telephone No. 421.
Hongkong, March 20, 1920.

THE NEW SINGAPORE REMEDY. THERAPION No. 1 THERAPION No. 2 THERAPION No. 3

No. 1 FOR BRONCHITIS, No. 2 FOR COLIC & SPASM, No. 3 FOR PAIN IN THE STOMACH & SMALL INTESTINE. PRICE 1/6 PER BOTTLE. SOLE AGENTS: THE CHINA MAIL, 11, BATTERY ROAD, SINGAPORE.

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OF DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.

MANUFACTURED BY HAND BY

MASPERO FRERES IN CAIRO.

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

SHANGHAI COTTON MFG. CO.**THE PROPOSED SALE EXPLAINED.**

An extraordinary general meeting of the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., was held at Shanghai on March 1, in connection with the notice published in the local press containing the following resolution as the proposed business of the meeting:

"That a Japanese company be promoted with a constitution in the form submitted to the terms of the said constitution and the draft agreement submitted to this meeting, and that the directors be and they are hereby authorized to execute and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications as they may think fit."

Mr. M. Nodaira, presided, and there were also present Messrs. W. J. N. Dyer, J. Prentice, H. Morris and K. Otani, directors, Mr. R. N. Macleod, legal adviser, the secretary, Mr. K. Kuroda, and a fair number of shareholders.

THE DIRECTORATE.

Mr. Macleod—Gentlemen, you are all aware that action was taken in the British Court by three shareholders on behalf of themselves and others to stop this proposed scheme, and probably most of you are aware that at the beginning of the proceedings the Judge drew attention to a point which suggested that the board of this company is not properly constituted. The point, quite shortly, is this: that the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, as you know, are the general agents and general managers of the company. By the definition of the word "director" in the Hongkong Ordinance of 1911, "director" includes general manager. Therefore, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha is, by law, a director of this company. Now in fact the directors had elected in turn each manager in Shanghai of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha to be a director, with the legal result that the manager of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha in Shanghai became a director and also the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha was a director. The result of this is

that there was one more Japanese director than there should have been and not a majority of British directors.

Well, the Judge having drawn attention to that point, it was considered and your board after advice decided that it would be better to put that matter right and issue a new notice to proceed with the proposed scheme, so that at any rate the future would not be complicated by technical objections as to the regularity of the notice convening the meeting.

I may tell you that steps have been taken to put right the error as regards the board. Application will be made to the Court and a new notice will be issued calling a meeting to consider, in effect, exactly the same scheme.

UNDER THE NEW SCHEME.

Now with regard to that scheme, it is quite impossible, and would not be proper, that the legality of it or its desirability should be discussed. The matter is before the Court and you will understand that being so, we cannot say anything on that subject.

I think, however, that it is permissible, and perhaps desirable, to draw your attention to one part of the scheme which is, perhaps, not fully understood by all shareholders, and that is the difference between selling the business of the company to a Japanese company, the existing company holding all the shares of the Japanese company, and selling under the appropriate section of the Hongkong Ordinance in a liquidation, in which case the shares of the Japanese company would go direct to the shareholders of this company.

The important difference, which I think you ought to understand, is that his company, holding all the shares, or practically all the shares of the Japanese company, would have, legally, complete control of the Japanese company. At all benefits which the company would receive from the Japanese company would have been obtained by the same means—that is to say, by the action of your directors in demanding and requiring and obtaining the company's rights as the shareholder in the Japanese company. The effect of that must be that everybody in this company would be treated in the same way. In addition to that his rights as against a Japanese company, whose constitution he would probably not fully know or understand, would be protected and, all the time guarded by the board, whereas if he goes as shareholder direct into a Japanese company his only rights would be against that Japanese company, rights which would depend upon Japanese law, which many of the shareholders would not know anything about, rights which would have to be decided in a Japanese court, and a small shareholder might reasonably fear, or object to having

"JAM"**WHAT HAPPENED TO A PETERBOROUGH FOOD INSPECTOR.**

Peterborough is chortling over a nasty "jar" administered to the local Food Committee which has just come to light. The Food Inspector, following a complaint at the Food Office, entered the shop of a draper, who, according to the festive custom, had a miscellaneous assortment of goods displayed in his window, including what was described as a special brand of home-made jam. The Inspector inquired whether it was true that pots of labelled raspberry jam were on sale marked up at 1s. 1 1/2d.

The proprietor admitted the soft impeachment, following this up with the assertion that the contents were well worth the price.

"But," interrupted the Inspector, "you know the controlled price of this speciality is 1s. 1 1/2d. per pound. I have had a complaint against the amount you are charging, and I am here to investigate."

The vendor appeared unrepentant, even trying to lure the Inspector to purchase a jar and test the contents. He agreed that the price was above the scheduled amount, out as his wife had purchased the delectables he called her to bear testimony to their innocence.

The lady, with sweet blandishments, did her best to persuade the Inspector to become the owner of the "home-made." He was adamant, but eventually agreed to test the contents. Carefully removing the top covering he gave an unofficial smile as the Trick-Serpent shot squirmingly on to the counter. Uttering the cryptic monosyllable "Jam!" he purchased the novelty, and hid him speedily to the Food Office!

his present interest transferred into an interest of that kind. I don't think it is at all out of place that you should be told that the board has considered this point and thought that many shareholders, not Japanese, would prefer that the company should hold all the shares in the proposed Japanese company instead of having those shares allotted to them direct.

That I think is all that I can say. As to the rest of it, it is in other hands and there is nothing more that we can discuss.

The Chairman—As mentioned by Mr. Macleod another meeting will be called as early as possible. To-day's meeting is now closed; I thank you for your attendance.

"WALLA WALLA" boats are new and fast. Get them at Blake Pier.

NOTICES.**G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.**

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ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.

HEALTH against SICKNESS.

By taking our "ROOSTER BRAND" MACARONI, PASTE, WARR, EGG-NODDLES, VERMICELLI, or other kinds of Soup-Staffs, REGULARLY you will have no complaint of any kind of sickness, as all our Products being manufactured from flour of the Best Quality and under the most Scientific Method can be easily digested and give you GOOD HEALTH & STRENGTH. Large quantities have been exported to various parts of the World. Your esteemed Orders will receive our prompt and careful attention. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies.

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1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
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KING EDWARD HOTEL**CENTRAL LOCATION**

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS. Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting throughout. Best of Food and Service.
Telephone 373. Telegraphic Address:—"VICTORIA" J. WITCHELL, Manager.

PALACE HOTEL**KOWLOON.**

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Recently renovated and refurnished, electric light and fans throughout and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to families on application to
Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Add.:—"PALACE" J. H. OXHERBY, Proprietor.

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Books of Tickets are issued at \$20. each.

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HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1930.

OF POPULARITY.

The dictionary says popularity means "the favour of the people," but that as an explanation is like unto half a sentence to a hungry man. We want to know, if we want to know at all, much more about it than that. We want the ins and outs of it, the good and bad of it, the esoteric implications and the psychology of it. What is popularity? What is a popular man? "Usually a fool," answers the hard-headed man of affairs. "Sometimes a toady and a lick-spittle," says another. While Thomas Carlyle on Heroes and Hero Worship must necessarily be consulted by the earnest enquirer, we decline to be confined within the four corners of his thinking. Is it worth while being popular? That is a question that must be asked, and the character of the answer will depend very largely on our opinion of the populace. Popularity has its disadvantages to a man of taste.

The man who hails you Tom or Jack
And proves by thumps upon your back
How he esteems your merit!
Who's such a friend that one had need.

Be very much his friend indeed
To pardon or to bear it.
It was suggested to a certain man we know very well indeed that a career lay open to him in politics. A course was mapped out for him, and an opening made. His eyes brightened, and he was pleased, for he felt sure that he would be useful as a Member of Parliament. Then, when the prospect loomed closer, and he got up against all that the proposition involved, his gorge rose, and his aversion to certain things grew so pronounced that he realized he could never do it. He realized that he would have to play the demagogue, to suffer fools, to listen to the advice of human parrots, to truckle to ignorance. He decided to work for his living instead, and became a newspaper hack. Other men who have faced these conditions and carried on have learned the instability of popularity, and the fickleness of that "explanation" was the title man must not be obtrusively clever, except at battery. He must on no account seem superior. Deeming and knowing his constituents

sequacious and slavish idiots, he must be careful to address them as free and enlightened men. When they yell for Barabbas, he must on no account offer them Christ. He had better even avoid any appearance of hesitation, the rather promptly and decisively congratulating the crowd on its acumen and sound judgment. The favour of princes has been extensively belittled; but it is a thing to reckon on; it is at least a gambler's "moral certainty" compared with the favour of the populace. The populace is a Hydra-headed ass, braying applause one minute, kicking the next, and the popular man is a man who sleeps under a sword of Damocles, who walks a tight-rope, rides a sea-saw, and skates on the thinnest of thin ice. The only permanently popular men are the defunct heroes who stay dead, and avoid coming back like the superfluous husband in the poem. Popularity is like the poppy, which sheds its petals on being plucked. It is as consistent as a weathercock, and shares with promises the fate and destiny of piecruit. Yet few men, if any, are indifferent to it. None is complacently unpopular. This explains much politics and most journalism. *Populus culti decipi, decipitur* must be the motto of the popular man.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

The editor and nine-tenths of the staff of this paper are in utter disagreement with the Adversarian's effusion that follows. Indications are that he himself has doubts. When last seen he had stolen a suit of armour from the Museum, and was arranging to camp with Trotsky in the cellar where the ink is kept. We have telephoned Lane Crawford for a tin-opener to get him out. The doctors decline to certify him insane at present; but he is still under observation. Possibly if some of the boxing "fans" were to give him a drubbing he might come to his senses.—Ed. C.M.

ADVERSARY A.

The "explanation" by Mr. Logan of his decision in the Bux-Kerrison fight increased the humming in the hive. It is only fair to him to point out that "explanation" was the title given to his remarks by the China Mail. He himself never used the term. He is too strong a man to worry about the murmurs of the

mob. Without for a moment posing as an authority, as every Tom, Dick and Harry has done in the colony since the fight, the Adversarian hereby declares, and you can put it in your pipes or chew it, whichever you like, that "Billy" Logan is the most competent referee we have, and that he is fair and square at that. We call attention to one of the two letters printed yesterday, which comes from an expert, and confirms the justice of the decision so much criticized. We understand the psychology of the rabble, which was disappointed in its blood-lust, in its love for the knock-out, and lashed for a definite decision one way or another to satisfy that savage desire. The individual members of the mob don't know that. They will indignantly repudiate it. But it is true.

Mr. Logan is personally acquainted with the Adversarian, but he does not know the Adversarian as well as the Adversarian knows Mr. Logan. It is a fact that Mr. Logan despises the Adversarian as a "sissy," because the Adversarian does not like public exhibitions of boxing, and has said so to him. This is a good chance to "explain" to the Adversarian, who may now be in a mood to listen sympathetically and attentively, and to learn something he didn't know. We believe in pugilism. It is a great game, a manly game. But this commendation applies only to those who take part in it, not to those who gape at it and bet on it. The Adversarian has tapped claret before today, and shed some, too. He regrets that too much beer and anodomin make it impossible for him to challenge Mr. Logan to a few rounds—in private, of course.

In our eyes, the lookers-on at a scrap, or at a football match, or at almost any athletic sport, are bound to be in the same boat, psychologically, with the onlookers at a war; and you cannot have forgotten the names you called them. Cruelty is inherent in human nature. Man-kind is bestial with an education, brute with trimmings. The grandstand is an unhealthy, unwholesome place for them. At cricket the mob wants to see big hitting. A goalless draw at football, no matter what fine play it may have meant, disappoints them. A gladiator must die, Christians must be eaten, horses must be gored by bulls, before they feel they have had their money's worth. So at the boxing, a "draw" is always unpopular. Two clean fighters can shake hands even after an angry bout, if both have fought well, and feel pleased with each other, but the ghoul on the bench is dissatisfied unless one is felled. It is a hateful thing to watch their faces, while the count proceeds. That is why the Adversarian goes no more to see fights; why he is unsympathetic towards the new tendency to revive it as a show. All the talk about the "noble art" being good for manhood is cant, for we do not go to learn how to do it ourselves. If we did, and tried to settle our little differences in that way, the police would run us in. It would be more practical to have a Hongkong Bayonet Association, so that someday we might profit by the example, and disembowel our country's enemies the more expertly for our sport.

It was a good point KERRISON's made by "An American" yesterday, when he told China Mail readers about Kerrison's misfortune and Kerrison's amazing pluck. We knew about Kerrison's damaged hand, and if it wasn't mentioned in our report of the fight, it should have been. Rules are arbitrary and unelastic things, but referees are not, and we should not try to make them so. Suppose a man were suddenly stricken blind in a fight. He would be licked; but would not an honourable draw be more in accord with the spirit of the facts? One of Kerrison's hands was out of action early on. Should his one-handed endurance and grit not count the value of a few points in any really well judged contest? It seems to us that Bux himself is the best sportsman among you all, for he hasn't uttered the least complaint against the decision. Finally, every human fight on which bets are made should be declared a draw, if only to disappoint the cads who cannot see the odd taste of betting on such events. If any of them betted on the outcome of the war, we bet they didn't make a song about it. To bet on the skill only of a human being (as in billiards) does not look so bad; but when the betting involves human courage, human bunt and pain, human good temper, the play of the human soul, as in boxing, we declare that it would be no less unseemly to bet on the virtue of our sisters.

Don't stop boxing. Let us have more of it. Let the Hongkong Boxing Association, instead of confining the present circuitous, organize, grand

assaults at arms, admitting none but participants, and barring betting. Then, quick as he is, and in defiance of medical advice, the Adversarian will enter the arena, gladly risking his life for the sake of the joy of getting in one good punch on one of the pot-bellied hypocrites who pose as patrons of the noble art of self defence by sitting on their own most intelligent parts to gape at real men fighting, afterwards to shake their fat heads and screech at the referee who may have thwarted their itch for seeing somebody defeated. How's that?

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Today's dollar is worth 5s. 4d.

Today's report of notifiable disease shows one case of diphtheria and one of cerebro-spinal fever.

A presentation in connection with the Police Reserve is to be made to Mr. W. A. Eustace, on Monday next, at 5.30 p.m., in the Chambers of Mr. F. C. Jenkins, Princes Buildings.

The Hon. Secretary of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club informs us that the result of the March Captain's Cup qualifying competition was a win for Lt. Comdr. P. T. Kilgour, 90-128. 22 cards were taken out, 5 returned.

Sergt. Sky Kerrison has been medically examined by the Boxing Association's medical officers since the tournament on the 5th inst., and they are of opinion that Sergt. Kerrison is not, owing to his damaged arm, fit to fight for at least three weeks.

The Canton Rowing Club intend holding a Regatta on the 17th April and the rowing section the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club will be glad to receive the names of competitors in Hongkong who wish to enter for this inter-port event.

A Chinese was this morning awarded six months' hard labour, twelve strokes with the "cat", and four hours' stocks by Mr. Smith for snatching a gold ear pick from the hair of a Chinese woman in Queen's Road yesterday afternoon. The complainant said she felt someone pull at her hair, and turning round saw the defendant running away. She ran after him, and called out "thief", and someone stopped the defendant. During the chase, she saw the defendant throw down the ear pick which was picked up by a man and returned to her.

Another match in connection with the competition for the Billiard Championship of the Colony, was played at the V.R.C. last night, between S.K. Kwok and W.E. Crocker. Kwok played a very fast and steady game, making breaks of 42 and 41, and was soon well ahead of his opponent. Crocker had very bad luck and was unable to do anything right. His highest break was 20. Kwok led comfortably throughout the match, and it did not take the spectators long to "spot" the winner. When Kwok reached the 500 mark, he was 143 points ahead of Crocker. The scores were: Kwok, 500; Crocker, 357.

RUGBY.

The following team has been selected to represent the Club against the Army on Thursday at 5.30 p.m. prompt.—H. C. B. Way; R. M. Henderson, G. A. V. Hall, A. M. B. Wallace, R. A. Brand; V. G. Smythe, C. W. Martyn; G. Tinson, N. A. Harper, C. M. de Courcy, A. H. Cobb, M. L. Raitton, P. G. Paravicini, J. S. McCann and J. Ralston.

FOKI OR HAWKER?

At the Magistracy this morning before Mr. Irving, Inspector MacDonald charged a Chinese with selling toys at West Point without a licence. The defendant pleaded "not guilty."

A Chinese constable deposed that he saw the defendant sell a toy to a Chinese woman for five cents. He arrested her because he did not have a licence. The defendant had a basket containing about fifty toys of various descriptions.

The defendant went into the witness box, and said he was a foki of the Kwong Hup Loong firm. He took the toys from the Kwong Lee shop. He was delivering the toys to several brothers at West Point when he was arrested. He produced a list relating to the toys to prove his statement. He had just delivered one lot of toys and was leaving a "brother," when he was arrested by the constable. He denied that he sold a toy to a woman for five cents. His master ordered him to deliver the toys.

His Worship asked the defendant if he could produce witnesses to support his story, and he said he had none. A fine of \$5 was imposed.

"WALLA WALLA" MOTOR boats are built for your service.

CHILD SLAVERY IN HONGKONG.

INTERESTING LECTURE AT C.M.S. MEETING

An interesting address on "Child Slavery in Hongkong" was delivered by the Rev. H. R. Wells at the fortnightly meeting of the Church of England Men's Society held last night. The Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle presided and there was a large attendance.

The Chairman said that they were fortunate that night in having a gentleman well known to them all, Mr. H. R. Wells who was familiar with Chinese life. Mr. Wells was going to speak to them on the subject of slavery among Chinese girls, a subject which they had discussed from time to time at their meetings. He thought it was a subject which the members should try to understand and one on which they should have views.

Mr. H. R. Wells, in the course of his address, said—
We boast of our flag and our freedom, and some of us sing 'Britons never shall be slaves,' yet we are informed that there are many slaves in our midst, though we have understood that no slaves are to be allowed under the British flag.

Perhaps you may know Ping Shan, where the Church Missionary Society worked for many years. It is said that there are a great number of slaves in this village, and some say that all those who live there, and are not of the Tang clan, are really slaves. Of this I cannot be certain, but in any case they say that these people are now quite free. What would happen if the Territory were to revert to the Chinese we do not know.

There are in our midst very many girls who are made over to others. The Chinese are past masters in the matter of organisation in certain respects, specially in matters that concern relationships with other people. Any who have gone into this question will be able to bear out this statement. First of all girls are at a discount in this wonderful country. There are reasons for this. Most of the reasons are religious, and are connected with ancestor worship. They may not be the only reasons, but they predominate.

A few days ago a Chinese woman was in my house, and, on being asked some questions on the subject of the position of women in her country district, she said that there had been six sons and four daughters born in her family, and she was the oldest girl. The boys had been saved, but the girls had been killed. She was the only one spared. Possibly there are special reasons why even she was spared. The Chinese do not like to destroy the first child, even if it is a girl. But very great numbers of girl babies are destroyed annually in this province, and probably still greater numbers in the whole of China.

We constantly meet with another class of case, viz.—child wives. The people are very poor, and they find it difficult to keep their children and feed them. They, therefore, arrange to let a daughter go to her future husband, and be brought up in his family. This meets the views of both families. The husband's family secures a prospective wife for the son at a very moderate price, and makes certain that there will be a wife for him, and that is a great consideration in a poverty-stricken country like China. There are many Chinese who cannot afford the expense of taking a wife under ordinary conditions. It would cost them perhaps several hundred dollars, but for a few tens of dollars they get the girl, and there is not much money spent on the wedding ceremonies when they take place, after the bride and groom have attained the age at which they are to marry. Meanwhile, the little girl has to act as the servant of the household; sometimes, even, I believe, carrying the prospective husband on her back, as he is some years younger than she, though this is a very infrequent occurrence.

Then we come to the next type. The girl is to be disposed of, and the best price obtainable, consistent with morality and decency, is to be obtained. There are at least two methods of carrying out this arrangement. The girl may be sold as a daughter, that is, be sold to be regarded as the daughter of those to whom she is sold. This is a very common practice in Hongkong, though not so common in other parts. The lot of such girls is not necessarily a happy one, for the owner or parent may desire to get all he or she can out of the girl. But such a girl will eventually be disposed of as a bride to a respectable person. She will be regarded as the daughter of the people who are arranging the marriage. This may be for her advantage, and probably will be, as these people are sure to be better off than her own people, so that her chances of an easier life after marriage are great.

The case of the girl who is sold as a slave is quite different. She may eventually be married, and have a happy life, but for the present she is a slave, and may be badly treated, or otherwise, as it suits her mistress. Of course, the same applies to many, and perhaps most, Chinese marriages, as the bride is regarded as being under the mother-in-law, and some mother-in-laws are

said to be very unkind, not to say cruel. But the slavegirl is in a position in which no human being ought to be placed.

The question may come up, as to whether the Chinese regard this custom in a bad light. It is true that many of them think it to be quite right, and in fact the only right way to deal with superfluous girls. But all really enlightened public opinion is against the practice.

A proof of this may be seen in the action taken at the time of the revolution in Canton, when the Republic was first started. It was part of the programme of the Republic to put down all slavery, and to recognise all people as equal, as far as their personal standing was concerned. So great was the feeling at the time that hundreds of slavegirls were liberated, and a school was started for them in Canton. It is true that this school has been closed, and it seems as if the movement was only a spasmodic one; but it shows what the Chinese thought when they were at their best, or at least when they were seeking the ideal settlement of all cases that seemed to them to be wrong.

Whenever the question is brought before those who are seeking the highest moral good of the Chinese they always say that the practice ought to be discontinued. Such people all recognise that it is a great evil. Those whom one meets are mostly Christians, but their opinion seems to be an independent one, and not dictated by the desire to say what will please missionaries. The action taken at the inauguration of the Republic is a proof of this feeling.

I have somewhere in my possession a copy of a sort of deed of sale of a young girl. She was to be made over absolutely to the purchaser, and the parents were not to have any communication with her (no coming and going, as the expression runs). I am not certain that this was a deal in this Colony, though my recollection is that it was; but there is no doubt that this sort of a deal is common in our midst. It is hardly necessary to point out that such contracts should be regarded as illegal, and not binding on parents or the child. But a difficulty comes in, as in such cases, very often neither the parents nor the child can read, and there is very little opportunity for them to get to know that there is any protection for them.

There is a very specious argument in favour of the practice, and it is one that has been appealed to, viz.—that this is a method of providing for servants. Instead of paying a person a certain sum of money monthly or yearly as some do, a lump sum is paid down, and food and clothing are provided for the one purchased. It may also be stipulated that the child shall not be sold for immoral purposes. I do not think that this provision is always insisted on—and that she shall be married in due course. In some cases I am sure the child is not sufficiently protected. It is surely a duty of the Government to see that, in all such cases, there are proper safeguards.

It is very difficult to find out the truth about any of these children, but many of them are very badly treated. One hears of cases where the child is underfed. That is not strange, as the supply of food is not over-plentiful, and naturally the master and mistress and their children must first be fed, and the slave must wait, and, if there is enough, eat of what is left.

I quite recognise that there are many difficulties. All evils of this sort are strongly entrenched. We know something of the difficulty met by Mr. Stead when he sought to combat the "White Slave" traffic. It is not an easy task, nor is it likely to make those who undertake it at all popular, but we must be above such considerations, and must seek manfully to do our duty.

Perhaps no Government ever starts out on crusades, such as this would prove to be, unless it is stirred up by some of the people. Our progress in this matter may be slow, but there must be something that can be done in this important outpost of the British Empire, and that we may find out to-night, if we attack the problem in earnest. There is so much of what our American friends call "hot air," that our conferences and meetings often seem to be waste of time. Let us hope that it will not be so this time.

What are the possibilities? First of all, it seems to me that we ought to have registration of all such girls, and no more such contracts should be allowed without the express sanction of approval of, say, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs which should only be given in special cases. This would only be a beginning, but it would be one way in which we could show that we were determined to deal with this particular evil. The Chinese do not like this kind of influence, but then we do not like slavery, and we are the final authority in this matter. This would not be a hardship to the Chinese, though at first they would say that it was. It is really a very small matter to go to the Registrar, and have such contracts properly registered. Even a marriage has to be registered, if it is to be carried out in our way, and if we have to register for marriage, it seems quite reasonable that those who dispose of the fate of young children should have to register.

The next thing that might be suggested is that all slave girls shall be regularly, or frequently, visited by, say, lady visitors appointed by the Government. The Chinese do not

ANOTHER NEW STEAMER.

The a.s. "Innsbruck" of the Lloyd-Trieste Line (Messrs. Dodwell & Co., agents) is expected here on the 24th inst., on her way to Shanghai and Japan ports. The "Innsbruck" is a similar ship to the "Flora" which was in Hongkong a short time ago, and is luxuriously fitted out. The first class accommodation consists of one, two and three berth cabins, electric lights and fans being installed. In addition to fans the cabins and public rooms are ventilated by forced ventilation (Thermotank) and ventilation to the dining saloon is provided by a large "ozonisation." The vessel is also fitted with a gymnasium and wireless. There is accommodation for second class passengers. The boat carries about 6,500 tons of cargo. She will leave Hongkong on her homeward voyage about April 29.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

Some little time ago a letter was sent to the Colonial Secretary by the Constitutional Reform Association asking for details of the recommendations H. E. the Governor was making on the question of representation in the Colony. There was a little delay owing to His Excellency's illness, but a reply has since been received, stating that until the recommendations have been received by the Secretary of State for the Colonies His Excellency regrets he is unable to make any statement as to their nature.

This gives a different impression to that created by the paragraph in the Daily Press this morning which stated that His Excellency is unable to disclose the nature of his recommendations until a reply has been received from the Secretary of State. Apparently the recommendations will be made known to the Secretary of State's acknowledgement of their receipt—"rather different thing to a 'reply'." It is, of course, not official etiquette to reveal the matter of a communication before it reaches the hands of its recipient, and the Governor's reply merely means, "Be patient. You will be told what you want to know presently."

THE WAR MEMORIAL.

Rather a new idea with regard to the war memorial was suggested to a China Mail representative during a chat with a well-known resident. While agreeing that a granite monument would be a most effective memorial, he remarked on the fact that it would also be rather expensive at any rate in comparison with some of the very elaborate schemes the Committee had before them for consideration. It is practically certain that the appeal for funds for the memorial will meet with a ready and generous response. It is unlikely that the cost of erecting such a monument will need all the funds subscribed and should there be any residue, he suggested that it should be devoted to the dependants of the men who fell in action or who went to the front, should cases of necessity arise. Such help should not be considered as anything in the nature of charity, but as something which is theirs by right. There might even be cases where the finding of suitable employment might help. Anything in that nature would at least be something practical and the knowledge that any suffering caused by the loss of any man who went from the Colony, was being in some measure alleviated, would also give satisfaction.

like this sort of supervision, but again we feel that they should not be allowed to have slave-girls at all, and they must, therefore, submit to this inconvenience. Of course, multiplying visitors in this way is not good from the Government point of view, but it is a necessity forced upon us by those who prefer to hold the persons of others under their control. Such inspection should be extended much further, and should cover the adopted daughter type of girl, known to the Chinese as a *Young Nui*. This is one of the classes referred to above. If there is bona fide adoption, the need would not be great, in fact it need not be controlled by the most paternal of governments, but probably bona fide adoption in this way is very unusual. The Chinese have other form of girl adoption.

Another subject on which much has been said lately is the work of young girls as coolies and carriers. There are a large number of such girls, but I do not think that these are slave girls. There is a further reform that should be urged, viz., compulsory education. If all girls under the age of, say, fifteen were compelled to be educated, it would have a great effect on all problems connected with girls. It might lead to men doing more work, and women doing less carrying work on Hongkong hills.

At the conclusion the following resolution was passed unanimously:—That this meeting of the C.E.M.S. desires to press on the Government the advisability of registering all cases of child adoption, with a view to the ultimate abolition of girl slavery.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

OUR DEBT TO U.S.A.

NOT PAID WITH WEST INDIES.

LONDON, March 8.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Gideon Murray, with regard to the American suggestion that the British West Indies should be ceded to the United States in exchange for the cancellation of certain war debts, Mr. Lloyd George stated that the government had not the slightest intention of bartering or selling any part of the British West Indies. (loud cheers.)

Replying to Mr. Asquith, Mr. Chamberlain stated that the government did not intend to re-borrow outside the United Kingdom any part of the \$250,000,000 required to repay the British half of the Anglo-French loan of \$500,000,000 from the United States, so that when this loan was repaid, the British external debt would be reduced by over \$50,000,000. The government would employ in this connection all their available resources in the United States, supplemented by a shipment of gold they had already begun to buy. Anglo-French bonds were considerably below par.

THE ROAD TRANSPORT DISPUTE.

FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, March 4.

Both parties in the road transport dispute have approached the Minister of Labour who has arranged further negotiations. The Workers' Federation is consequently likely to defer definite action until next week.

PARIS STRIKERS LIBERATED.

PARIS, March 4.

The arrested railway strike leaders have been released.

PRINCE'S TRIP TO AUSTRALASIA.

LONDON, March 6.

The Renown is under medical observation in Portsmouth harbour. Some cases of influenza are still aboard. It is stated that the decision whether the ship sails on Tuesday or not depends on the report of the medical officers, which will be submitted to the Prince.

PROTECTING ARMENIANS IN TURKEY.

LONDON, March 8.

In the House of Commons, replying to Lord Robert Cecil, with regard to the protection of Armenians in Turkey, Mr. Lloyd George stated that the French government had taken prompt measures powerfully to reinforce General Gouraud in order to re-establish his position and prevent further attacks on Armenians in Cilicia. French warships were also sent to Mersina. With regard to Constantinople, identical instructions for immediate drastic action were sent to the high commissioners by the Allies, who were acting in complete accord. It would be inexpedient to reveal the character of these instructions until replies from the Allied representatives were received.

INTERVIEW BY "BELLA SPREE."

A Victorian profile but not Victorian manners, a great volubility of speech and an Olympian laughter, such appeared to us Miss E. G. Kemp when we interviewed her for the China Mail. Most of us simple mortals have to deplore the thwarted potentialities of our youthful days. It is only too true that a full-developed woman is an atrophied creature. Such is not the case with Miss E. G. Kemp. Since her childhood she showed a great propensity for adventure. Artistic talents, a taste for writing and a family inclination for medicine. Luckily enough, she has been able to cultivate all these.

Having set her mind on exploring China, she wandered through the Celestial Empire from 1907 to 1908 and gave her impressions thereon in a book illustrated by her: "The Face of China." Later in 1919 she published "The Face of Korea; Manchuria and Turkestan." She and a lady friend were the first foreign women to venture in the steps of Karakorum where they reached six times an altitude of over 20,000 feet. "The Wanderings in Turkestan" appeared in 1911.

When the war broke out, Miss Kemp found it a timely opportunity to make use of her two years' studies in anatomy and dissections. She put her fortune at the service of the Allies and organized a hospital with thirty wards in Arc-en-Barrois near Chaumont. At the same time she was running a canteen at St. Meneschild in Argonne and another near the Verdun front. She acted as interpreter for the wounded soldiers, in the railway stations, gave them massage in the hospitals and cheered the convalescents with the relation of her wanderings, accompanied with lantern slides. For these different activities she was awarded the Silver Medal of Honour and the Golden Palms (resting four years' Red Cross work).

Being asked what she is now especially interested in, Miss Kemp said: "Everything as usual, from sight-seeing to the psychology of foreign peoples." She has given several lectures in the great public schools of England: "My listeners were young fellows, and wanted to be amused, of course," she said, "but I had another aim besides interesting them in geography and explorations. I wanted to explain to these future merchants and diplomats in the Far East how to treat the Oriental. They often find it out later, by themselves, but at their own expense; and when it is too late to

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[COURTESY OF "DAILY PRESS."]

CHINA'S TARIFF.

A NOTE TO THE LEGATIONS.

PEKING, March 8.

The Chinese Government has addressed a Note to the Legations pointing out that the last Tariff revision provided for another revision two years after Peace. The Government had long contemplated the abolition of it, but there are difficulties owing to maintaining the revenue of the Central Government as well as that of the Provinces.

The Legations are willing to agree to an increased tariff provided that there are no further impositions on foreign goods or foreign-bound native goods.

PICKPOCKET IN THEATRE.

Before Mr. N. L. Smith this morning, a Chinese was charged with attempting to pick the pocket of another Chinese, at the Sun Hei Yia Theatre last night. Inspector Brazil said that the complainant, who was a shoemaker, was in the theatre last night. The defendant sat next to him. Suddenly the complainant heard the sound of money falling on the ground. He put his hand in his pocket and found that it had been ripped open. Twenty cents of the 76 cents he had in that pocket was missing. The money was subsequently recovered from the floor of the theatre. The complainant grabbed the defendant as he attempted to get up from his seat, and pinning him down, raised an alarm. A constable came up, and took the defendant to the Police station. His Worship asked if there was anything known about the accused, and Inspector Brazil said he was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour for theft in 1912, and then banished to Macao for five years. Sentence of three months hard labour was passed.

correct the bad impression they have made on the foreign mind."

At present Miss Kemp, accompanied by her niece, a Baptist missionary doctor, is bound on an expedition to the wilds of Indo-China. She will also study the advantages of Yunnanfu as a summer health-resort.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

TEMPORARY men and women teachers are required by the Education Department. Apply stating qualifications and experience to the Education Office.

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TO LET.—At the Peak a FIVE ROOMED HOUSE, three-quarter furnished, for 6 or 7 months. Apply Box 1177 C/o "CHINA MAIL."

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Consensus of the Company will be notified individually if their fans are not suitable for the current supplied during next Summer and they are requested to take notice of advertisements to the contrary issued by any other persons than the Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Hongkong, March 10, 1920.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Two Belliss and Morcombe Triple Expansion 400 H. P. Engines, direct coupled to 250 K. W. Direct Current Generator or 75 cycle Alternators complete with three Boilers, Condensing Plant and Economiser. Full Specification can be obtained at the office of the Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., St. George's Buildings. The Plant may be inspected at the Company's Works at North Point by arrangement with the office.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Thoroughly experienced Accountant required by European Firm immediately. Suitable man with good qualifications may expect corresponding remuneration. Apply Box 1178 C/o "CHINA MAIL."

HONGKONG GYMKEANA CLUB.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above named Club will be held on the 16th day of March 1920, at the office of the Hongkong Jockey Club at 5.30 p.m. for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, confirming the following resolution which was passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Club held at the same place on MONDAY, February 16th, 1920 namely:—
"That subject to the approval of the Stewards of the Jockey Club, Rule 3 of the Gymkhanas Club be altered to read as at present with the addition after the word 'Navy' of the words 'Nor to widows who have not remarried of past members of the Gymkhanas Club or to wives and unmarried daughters and sisters of present members.'
Should the above Resolution be duly passed, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed:—
"That widows who have not remarried of past members and wives and unmarried daughters and sisters of present members, shall (subject to the approval of a majority of the Committee) be entitled to enter and run horses and/or ponies in their own names and colours, which must be registered with the Committee before or at the same time as the entry is made."

H. B. L. DOWBIGGIN.

Hongkong, March 10, 1920.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Buildings, No. 6 Connaught Road on SATURDAY, the 27th March, 1920, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1919, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY the 20th March, 1920, until SATURDAY, the 27th March, 1920, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, March 10, 1920.

A FAMILY NECESSITY.

EVERY family should be provided with Chamberlain's Pain Balm at all times. Sprains may be cured in much less time when promptly treated. Lame back, lame shoulder, pains in the side and chest, and rheumatic pains are some of the diseases for which it is especially valuable. Try this liniment and become acquainted with its qualities and you will never wish to be without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

P. & O. S. N. COY.

THE Steamship

"BANCA"

will be despatched from Hongkong on or about March 23rd.

Taking Cargo Through to

MARSEILLES LONDON

and ANTWERP

Freight apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

No. 22, Des Vaux Road Central,

Telephone 19.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,) on

SATURDAY,

March 13, 1920, at 10.30 a.m.,

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of

Lee House Street,

A Large Quantity of

Dinner Crockery and Glass Ware,

consisting of:—

DINNER SERVICES: Blue and Gold, White, Pink, &c.

GLASS WARE: Champagne and Green, Rock Glasses, Tumblers and Sundries.

Also

Baby Carriages, Ice Cream Freezers, &c.

And

Carpet Squares, Linoleum, &c.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HUGHES,

Auctioneers,

Hongkong, March 10, 1920.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,) on

SATURDAY,

March 13, 1920, at 11 a.m.,

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of

Lee House Street,

A number of lots of

OUTLETS and E. P. WARE

consisting of

Knives, Forks, Spoons, Sauce Boats,

Toast Racks, Cruets, Vegetable Dishes, &c.

Also

8 Cases Smoking Tobacco in small tins,

And

A quantity of Furniture, &c., &c.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HUGHES,

Auctioneers,

Hongkong, March 9, 1920.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,) on

TUESDAY,

March 16, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m.,

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of

Lee House Street,

A Small Consignment of

HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.,

comprising:—

Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Bath Sheets, Double Bed Sheets, Battenberg and Drawwork Bedspreads, Table Covers, Crochet and Drawwork Doilies.

Also

A few lots of Brass Jardinieres, Large Kinkoon Vases, Japanese Vases.

And

Two Travelling bags and Suit Cases.

(All new goods and in small lots).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HUGHES,

Auctioneers,

Hongkong, March 10, 1920.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,) on

TUESDAY,

March 16, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m.,

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of

Lee House Street,

TRUNKS AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED

BRISTLES, TRUNKS, TRUNKS, TRUNKS, CARPETS, &c., &c.

comprising:—

Chamberlain Sofa, Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Trunkwood, Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, and Chairs, Washstands, &c., (famed Trunkwood), Slideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Table, and Chairs, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, and Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Trunkwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Blackwood Fire Screens, Slide Tables, Chairs, Oakmats, Pictures, Carpets new and second-hand.

Also

Four Floor, One Enamelled Bath, Camera, &c., &c.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HUGHES,

Auctioneers,

Hongkong, March 10, 1920.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

THEATRE ROYAL

HONGKONG.

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH AFRICAN THEATRES, LTD. MIDDLE EAST FILMS, LTD. Present

THE GREAT

ENGLISH ACTRESS

MARIE

TEMPEST

In association with

GRAHAM BROWNE,

In a Repertoire of

Famous "Tempest" Comedies.

"AN EPOCH IN THE

DRAMATIC HISTORY OF

THE FAR EAST."

OPENING THURSDAY, MARCH 18th 1920.

With

W. Somerset Maugham's Comedy

PENELOPE

"It is long since one has heard such spontaneous laughter—such hushed silence or such genuine outbursts of applause."—"The Statesman."

FRI. & SAT. MARCH 19th

THE MARRIAGE OF KITTY

By Cosmo Gordon Lennox.

"There is a laugh in every line."

"The Statesman."

"The most distinguished company that has visited India."—"The Englishman."

"The acting is brilliant."—"The Times of India."

"The lesser lights shine gloriously."

"Bombay Chronicle."

SPECIAL MATINEE: SATURDAY, MARCH 20th at 5.15 p.m.

PENELOPE

and at 8.15 p.m.

THE MARRIAGE OF KITTY.

MONDAY & TUESDAY, MARCH 22nd & 23rd

The Delightful Romantic Comedy

THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE

By Captain Robert Marshall.

"A perfect Gem of Comedy."

"The Statesman."

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY, MARCH 24th & 25th

COUSIN KATE

By Hubert Henry Davis.

"A flawless performance."—"The Statesman."

"It held us spellbound."—"Times of India."

"A thing of beauty and a joy for ever."—"Bombay Chronicle."

FRI. & SAT. MARCH 26th

OUTCAST

An Indictment, By Hubert Henry Davis.

"Never have we witnessed finer emotional acting."—"Times of India."

SPECIAL MATINEE: SATURDAY, MARCH 27th at 5.15 p.m.

OUTCAST

and at 8.15 p.m.

Mrs. DOT

By W. Somerset Maugham.

"Marie Tempest IS Mrs. Dot. Nobody else could play it."

"The Statesman."

MONDAY, MARCH 28th

Mrs. DOT.

TUES. AND WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30th & 31st.

AT THE BARN

A Delightful English Comedy.

By Anthony Wharton.

"Presented with a finish that only such perfect artists are able to supply."—"The Englishman."

BOOK ALL YOUR SEATS NOW! Prices \$6.00 & \$5.00.

Plans open Thursday, at MOUNTAIN'S

SPECIAL NOTICE.—During the

Thrust Season the curtain will rise promptly at 8.15 and for the

comfort of all concerned will you please be seated before that time.

Management:—WILFRED

CUTTON

Plans open at MOUNTAIN'S FRIDAY Morning March 13th.

NOTICES.

NEW DELIGHTFUL DISHES.



can be made with

FOOD PRODUCTS



Special Peas in heavy syrup per tin 60 cts.
Peaches " " " " 40 cts.
Brisket of Beef " " " " 60 cts.
Sliced Dried Beef " " per glass 25 cts.
Bacon " " " " 80 cts.
Vienna Sausages " " per tin 40 cts.
Veal and Ham Loaf " " " " 40 cts.



SHIPPING

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailing—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 5 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

SAILINGS.

To Macao daily at 9 a.m. (Sundays at 3 p.m.)
From Macao daily 3 p.m. (Sundays at 4 p.m.)

Police permits to leave the Colony are not required.

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Tice, Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailings to NEW YORK via Panama Canal.

S.S. "MUNCASTER CASTLE"

Sailing on or about March 15th.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

S.S. "PILSNA"

Sailing on or about March 29th.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Services between

FOR JAPAN,
S.S. "BORNEO MARU" On 17th March.
JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVAFOR JAPAN,
S.S. "RIJUN MARU"
Sailing on or about March 21st.

OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA)

Steamship Services Trans-Pacific.
Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to South AFRICAN
PORTS with transshipment at CAULOUTIA.
in conjunction with the
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
AND APCAR LINES.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS

BEST TERMS COMPLETE STOCK.

(ESTABLISHED 1880). SINGON & CO. (TELEPHONE 518).

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

ANDES MARU Middle of March.

CELEBS MARU (Call Marseilles) Middle of April.

GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

TACOMA MARU Thursday, 1st April.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

SAIGON MARU Thursday, 25th March.

GANGES MARU Middle of April.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

UNNAN MARU Thursday, 1st April.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

MADRAS MARU Thursday, 11th March.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama.

ARABIA MARU (Call Shanghai) Tuesday, 9th April.

MANILA MARU (Call Shanghai) Tuesday, 20th April.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

AMAKUBA MARU Sunday, 14th March.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

SOSUO MARU Saturday, 12th March.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

For MELBOURNE via SYDNEY, QUEENSLAND PORTS (Including PORT DARWIN), SANDAKAN & MANILA.

EXCELLENT PASSENGER SERVICE

S.S. "HWAH PING"

Sailing on about 15th March.

For Passage and Freight apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO.

Agents.

113, Connaught Road, Central.

SHIPPING

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
SHANGHAI	SUNSHINE	TO KANTON	Mar. 31, Noon
SHANGHAI	TAIYU	TO KANTON	Mar. 12, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	KWELLY	TO KANTON	Mar. 13, Dight
WUHAN & TIENTSIN	CHENKOW	TO KANTON	Mar. 13, at 3 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	CHENKOW	TO KANTON	Mar. 18, at 9 a.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	CHENKOW	TO KANTON	Mar. 18, at 4 p.m.

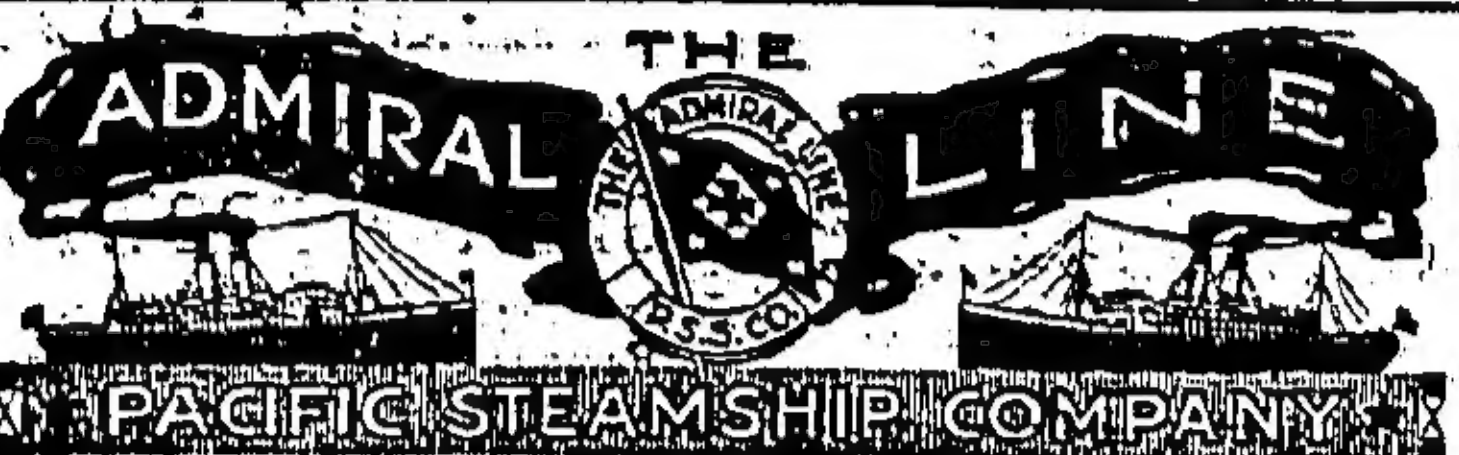
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAIL and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wootung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow. For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 38.

AGENTS.



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers:

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

STEAMER	ABOUT
"ELTON"	March 17th
"SLIDING"	March 18th
"CITY OF SEATTLE"	March 19th
"TONGUE POINT"	March 20th
"CROSBY"	March 21st

For PORTLAND Direct.

STEAMER	ABOUT
"ABERDEEN"	March 12th
"PAULET"	March 13th
"WABAN"	March 14th
"COAXET"	March 15th

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephones 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON.

THE U. S. SHIPPING BOARD.

S.S. "SAGAPORACK"

About MARCH 9th
Via PANAMA

S.S. "WINJAH"

About APRIL 10th
Via PANAMA

S.S. "WEST WIND"

About APRIL 17th
Via PANAMA

S.S. "DRYDEN"

About APRIL 17th
Via PANAMA

For freight, space and particulars apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

TELEPHONES

AGENTS

5th Floor
HOTEL MANSIONS.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY.

DIRECT

THROUGH SERVICE TO ALL OVERLAND POINTS

VIA

PORT OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

Operating the following FAR EASTERN SERVICE for the account of the United States Shipping Board:

S. S. "WEST MONTPEL" loading about March 15th.

S. S. "WEST HIRA" loading about April 15th.

Through rates quoted and through Bills of Lading issued to all overland points in the United States.

OFFICES:—SINGAPORE, MANILA, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

HONGKONG OFFICE:—3rd Floor, Prince's Buildings.

Chater Road, Telephone No. 1062.

CHAS. E. RICHARDSON, General Agent for South China.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.

FAST and LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000	11th March
SEINYO MARU	22,000	1st April
SHIBUYA MARU	20,000	1st April (from Yokohama)
YAMATO MARU	20,000	19th April
KOREA MARU	20,000	3rd May

From Kobe. *Omitting call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU.

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO GROS, RALFO.

CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	March 13th
MIYO MARU	14,000	May 11th
KIYO MARU	17,500	July 12th

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

FREIGHT SERVICE

Direct Freight Service to CUBA and NEW ORLEANS via San Francisco, Balboa and the Panama Canal.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong
KOYO MARU	last half of February
OHIO MARU	April or May

For all information as to rates, freight space, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER,

Telephone 2375 and 2376.

SHIPPING

CP OS

HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (Moji) Kobe & Yokohama)

STEAMERS	FROM	TO
Empress of Russia	Mar. 11	Mar. 29
Empress of Japan	Mar. 23	April 19
Empress of Asia	April 8	April 26
Monteagle	April 15	May 10
Empress of Russia	May 8	May 24
Empress of Japan	May 20	June 16
Empress of Asia	June 3	June 21
Monteagle	June 4	June 23
Empress of Russia	July 1	July 19
Empress of Japan	July 20	Aug. 10
Empress of Asia	July 29	Aug. 16
Monteagle	Aug. 5	Aug. 23
Empress of Russia	Aug. 23	Sept. 13
Empress of Japan	Sept. 14	Oct. 5
Empress of Asia	Sept. 23	Oct. 11

Passage from Hongkong to United Kingdom.

Empress of Russia Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Japan Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Asia Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Monteagle Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Passage from Hongkong to Japan.

Empress of Russia Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Japan Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Asia Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Monteagle Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Passage from Hongkong to Europe.

Empress of Russia Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Japan Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Asia Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Monteagle Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Passage from Hongkong to Australia.

Empress of Russia Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Japan Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Asia Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Monteagle Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Passage from Hongkong to New Zealand.

Empress of Russia Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Japan Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Asia Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Monteagle Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Passage from Hongkong to South America.

Empress of Russia Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Japan Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Asia Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Monteagle Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Passage from Hongkong to Africa.

Empress of Russia Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Japan Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Asia Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Monteagle Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Passage from Hongkong to India.

Empress of Russia Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Japan Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Asia Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Monteagle Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Passage from Hongkong to China.

Empress of Russia Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Japan Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Asia Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Monteagle Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Passage from Hongkong to Europe.

Empress of Russia Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Japan Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Asia Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Monteagle Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Passage from Hongkong to Australia.

Empress of Russia Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Japan Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Asia Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Monteagle Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Passage from Hongkong to New Zealand.

Empress of Russia Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Japan Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Asia Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Monteagle Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Passage from Hongkong to South America.

Empress of Russia Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Japan Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Asia Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Monteagle Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Passage from Hongkong to Africa.

Empress of Russia Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Japan Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Asia Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Monteagle Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Passage from Hongkong to India.

Empress of Russia Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Japan Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Asia Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Monteagle Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Passage from Hongkong to China.

Empress of Russia Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Japan Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Asia Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Monteagle Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Passage from Hongkong to Europe.

Empress of Russia Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Japan Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Asia Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Monteagle Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Passage from Hongkong to Australia.

Empress of Russia Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Japan Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Asia Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Monteagle Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Passage from Hongkong to New Zealand.

Empress of Russia Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Japan Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Asia Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Monteagle Gold 6,000 Tons Reg

THE CHINA MAIL EXTRA.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1920.

MR SEVERN'S DEPARTURE.

MORE VALEDICTORY FUNCTION.

Yesterday afternoon the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn paid his farewell visit to the Institution of Marine Engineers and Shipbuilders, meeting Mr. S. Gray, one of the Club's best players, in a billiards match of 250 up. Though Gray proved the winner by about seventy the game was always interesting. Soon after the start Gray compiled a nice 21, Mr. Severn putting up a similar break at his next visit to the table. Both were playing fairly consistently, Gray being the first to reach the hundred mark. The score then read 108-74. Mr. Severn's next visit was productive of a break of 22, he being especially deadly on the red. Gray played strongly in the second hundred and ran out the winner.

At the conclusion of the game the Colonial Secretary said that that was only his second visit to the Club and he was ashamed of the fact. He had long wished to have a game with his friend Mr. Gray and now he had had it. Mr. Gray had exhibited his usual skill with the inevitable result. The finish of the game had reminded him of an incident which happened not long after he first came to the Far East. His first Chief, Sir Charles Mitchell, had been playing a game of golf with a friend at Singapore and, things were going badly with him, he was constantly declaiming on his bad play as golfers do. An old friend of Mr. Severn's, a Mr. Crichton, rejoined "Come down oftener and get acquainted with the game". (Laughter.)

Mr. R. M. Dyer, President of the Institution, asked the members present to join with him in a toast to their hon. Vice-president, Mr. Severn, he said, had been entertained at numerous parties, by the British and Chinese Chambers of Commerce and by many others. This Institute was neither a commercial, athletic, or purely social club but it always endeavoured to live up to its motto of "Ubique."

The toast having been honoured, Mr. Severn said he had thought to stave off these farewell words by saying a few words before Mr. Dyer but it was not to be and they must be said. It was with very great regret that he was leaving the Colony and he only hoped that he would come back soon to meet all his good friends again.

Mr. Gray then led the singing of "Will ye no' come back again?" and on Mr. Severn assuring the gathering in an improvised verse that he would if possible, the company sang "For he's a jolly good fellow."

Leaving the Institute Mr. Severn went to the Victoria Recreation Club of which he is chairman. There the Hon. Secretary invited Mr. Bellios

to express the feelings of the members with regard to Mr. Severn.

Mr. Bellios said that no better occasion could present itself for carrying their minds back to the day Mr. Severn first assumed the chairmanship of the Club. That was on 14th March, 1916. He thought he was right in saying that at that time the Club was in what he might call not the most flourishing condition, but since Mr. Severn's chairmanship, and he thought mainly due to the many good suggestions Mr. Severn made, the Club was now going strong. (Applause.) The improvement was easily traceable in the balance sheets. The first thing that stood out in his (the speaker's) mind was the large increase in membership and the greater enthusiasm displayed. Undoubtedly the enthusiasm was instilled by Mr. Severn. It must be appreciated that the Club was peculiarly cosmopolitan, and it required a man with diplomacy, tact and *bon homie*, and that constant association which Mr. Severn had given to bring about success. Mr. Severn had been present whenever possible and ever ready with encouragement. His many little kindnesses would never be forgotten. The members joined in wishing him a pleasant holiday, a pleasant voyage and a safe return when he wished. If Mr. Severn did return no man would be more welcome. He had been requested to hand Mr. Severn a little souvenir of the occasion. (Applause.)

Mr. Bellios gave Mr. Severn, a pair of binoculars in leather case, with the recipient's initials engraved thereon, remarking jocularly that the object was that when Mr. Severn reached the home shores he would be able to see them clearly and when he returned to the welcome they hoped to extend to him here he would discern Hongkong before anyone else. (Applause.)

Mr. Severn in reply said he had been particularly desirous of meeting the members before his departure and had been on the point of suggesting the gathering in order that he might make an abject apology for his long absence from participation in the affairs of the Club. Mr. Mitchell's letter reached him meanwhile, and when he heard their kind wishes and received their handsome present he felt that coals of fire had been heaped upon his head. It was really most kind of them and whenever he used their exceedingly handsome gift he would remember the Club. During the years he had been Chairman he had, it was quite true, taken great interest in the affairs of the Club, and when circumstances arose unexpectedly and he had to ask that his chairmanship should be in abeyance he did not cease to take an interest in the Club, but he could assure them that although he had not been there he had watched the progress of the Club with the very

A SINGULAR PROTEST.

SALARY TOO HIGH.

The minister of Oakfield-road Church, Clifton, Bristol, Dr. G. F. Beckh, has remonstrated with his congregation for increasing his stipend.

"I will let you into a secret," he said. "Some time ago the friends of this church were foolish enough to raise my salary. My happiness has decreased in exact proportion. I have been involved in extra expenses; I have had to fill up more papers than ever before; and I am not one with the happier for having more money."

greatest interest, and very recently indeed he felt that he was much to blame for not making enquiries as to why the Club was not participating in the recent regatta got up by the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club. He had thought that it must be that the members were probably not in training or had no boat to row in. If he had only gone there he would have found out the unfortunate mistake that took place owing to which at that very successful regatta the Club was not represented. He was exceedingly sorry to find out why afterwards. He was afraid the fault lay with the other Club, though he hardly liked to say any Government department, even so well conducted a department as the Post Office. However, he hoped that next year the Club would be well represented in the regatta, because rowing was going to boom again here in Hongkong he hoped, and it would be a most unfortunate thing if the oldest Club in the Colony was not well represented. The Club was in most capable hands. They ran the billiards championship very well and he hoped that they would be able to have boxing contests there again as they had in the past. He was glad to hear that the finances were flourishing and he could only hope that when he came back he might be able to resume an active interest in the Club's affairs. (Applause.) He was going away with much regret, but it was absolutely necessary and he could only hope to return as soon as possible. (Applause.) He thanked them very much indeed for what Mr. Bellios said on their behalf and he thought they could not do better than drink the health of the V.R.C. and wish it every success and prosperity. (Applause.)

The toast was heartily drunk and the singing of "For he's a jolly good fellow" terminated the proceedings.

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It is impossible to over-estimate the good work the Homes are doing. It is a Crusade of Love with the Divine seal set upon it.

"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of one of these my little ones ye have done it unto me."

Over 1,000 of these little ones are admitted into the Homes every year. Let us watch a few of them as they come—a procession of sad hopeless tearstained faces:—

Sarah and Jane, nine and four; are alone in the world. Father has gone away—and mother died from starvation.

Florrie is carried in—she is only seven—but has been thrown down by a drunken step-father and maimed for life.

Amy, aged fifteen, brings *Bertha*, aged six—they have no home, and have been in the streets for three nights and are cold and starving.

Bob, aged fourteen—his father is in prison and Bob has been in and out of workhouses or hawking in the streets all his life.

Teddie, found in the streets at 2 o'clock in the morning, burning with fever—not even Dr. Barnado's Homes could save him—his nurse kissed him—"Why did you do that?" said the astonished boy: "Nobody—never—kissed me—before" were some of his last pitiful words.

Jim, aged thirteen, has a father who would not work and a mother a drunkard. Jim ran away from home and stayed out for a week in weather not fit for a dog—his feet were frost bitten and had to be amputated.

Mildred, her tired little body is ten years old—she has been sent out to beg and has been beaten with a stick and kicked with hobnailed boots.

Four children, found by a Barnado Sister in a low and dirty room—over in a dark corner a heap of rags moves—under lies a little girl—"Is there anything you want little woman?" The reply is a gasp of misery and then—"Don't want mufkin; 'cept them brats to sop their row." The "brats" were struggling for an empty tin—when at last they had been silenced the Sister turned again to the corner—but the rags were not moving—the little girl was dead.

Arthur comes from an old shanty set up on a piece of waste land with a roof made of bits of limeum and an empty tank as a bed.

Two tiny unknown atoms found sleeping under a box—a kindly neighbour brought them food when there was any to bring.

On November 1, 1919, the Homes had in their care 800 babies and infants under the age of five years and of these 125 were less than a twelve-month old.

For 25 years a collection has been made in Hongkong during Lent for the Barnado Homes.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

The s.s. "Prominent" (Capt. Jensen) sailed for Rangoon at 6 a.m. to-day.

The s.s. "Hang Sang" (Capt. Holmwood) sailed for Shanghai and Swatow at 7 a.m. to-day with 1,240 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Sagaporack" (Capt. Lawrence) sailed for New York Via Manila at 7 a.m. to-day with 800 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Chenot" Capt. Leitch, 1338 tons, arrived this morning at 8.30 a.m. from Swatow with 200 tons of rice and tobacco leaf.

The s.s. "Cheong Shing" Capt. N. W. van Cortlandt, 1256 tons, arrived yesterday at 7.30 p.m. from Chifoo with 2 bags of mail and 76521 packets of general cargo.

The s.s. "Choy Sang" Capt. W. G. Baker 1424 tons, arrived this morning at 7.15 a.m. from Swatow with 779 tons of general cargo, 60 bags and 15 baskets of mail.

If everyone will give even a little what a really helpful contribution we shall be able to send.

Donations may be sent to Mrs. H. E. Pollock, 128, The Peak; Mrs. Lander, St. Paul's College, and Miss Dawson, Helena May Institute.

DR. BARNADO'S HOMES.

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Mrs. Stabb	20
Mrs. Dodwell	25
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Mrs. Maitland	15
Mrs. Hancock	5
Mrs. Grimble	5
Mrs. Compton	5
Mrs. Beavis	20
Mrs. Moorhead	5
Mrs. Scott Harston	5
Mrs. Dowbiggin	15
Mrs. Bonnar	25
Mrs. Potter	10
Mrs. M. Stafford Northcote	10
Mrs. Winslow	10
Mrs. Parr	50
Anonymous	2
A. B.	1
W. P.	1
Total	\$333

Anonymous	£10.10.0
Kathleen Dillon and	
Teddie	25. 0.0

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MARIE TEMPEST.

For many years we have heard and read about Miss Marie Tempest's wonderful successes in London, and America and Australia, so that the announcement made by the Middle East Films, Ltd., management that this famous comedy actress is to appear in Hongkong at the Theatre Royal on Thursday, 18th of this month, will doubtless create a thrill of pleasurable anticipation in those who have not been privileged to enjoy her remarkable genius, whilst those who have seen her in other parts of the world will doubtless look forward to renew the acquaintance of an artiste whose name is a household word throughout the length and breadth of the British Empire. It was a Sydney critic who wrote when the "Grumpy" season of Cyril Maude was announced, "that the joy of seeing this famous character actor was at the expense of losing Marie Tempest." Madam Melba was in America at the time the visit of Miss Tempest was notified, and she wrote to an Australian friend as follows:—"Playgoers are indeed to be congratulated upon seeing so famous an artiste. Miss Tempest is my ideal in comedy. She stands alone without rival in the world to-day." James Douglas, the well-known English journalist, has described Miss Tempest as "a Puck in Petticoats and an Ariel in Stockings." Americans, he wrote in his book, "Adventures in London" call her a dainty rogue in porcelain. "The breadth of her comedy (continues Mr. Douglas) is almost masculine. Her gestures are her own, and her quick personality dances in every line. Her very fingers talk, and she can carry off a mood with a flourish of her arms, with the toss of her head, or the shrug of her shoulders." Miss Tempest will be seen on Thursday, 18th, in the phenomenally successful three-act comedy "Penelope," a comedy that shows to perfection all the charms and consummate artistry of this famous comedienne. "The Marriage of Kitty" will be staged on Friday and Saturday, and on Saturday afternoon at 5.15 a matinee will be given when "Penelope" will be repeated for the first time in Hongkong. In association with Miss Tempest will be the distinguished English actor, Mr. Graham Browne, who will also be making his first appearance here. The surroundings and appointments will be fully up to West End standard as all scenery and properties required for the plays are carried by the company with an efficient European stage staff. The plans will be opened at Moutries on Friday morning, the 12th inst., and early application is necessary if one is not to be crowded out. The order of the plays will be found in our advertisement columns.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

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"KHIVA"	9,500	4th April	MASSILLON & LONDON via Cebu.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TAKADA"	7,000	14th Mar.	Straits, Rangoon and Calcutta.
"ARRATON APCAR"	4,500	16th Mar.	

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"SE. ALBANS"	4,500	28th April	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
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TOBA MARU Beginning of April.

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BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.
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CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.
HAKODATE MARU Tuesday, 30th March.

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San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Equador	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 24th Mar.
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San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Nanking	China Mail S.S. Co. Ltd.	On 24th March.
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Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria & Vancouver.	Elkton	The Admiralty Line	About 17th March.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle & Tacoma.	Arabia Maru	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 6th April.
Victoria B.C. & Seattle via Shanghai, &c.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 17th Mar. at 11 a.m.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Yokohama	Yokohama S.S. Co.	On 19th April.
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New York via Suez.	Lucerne	Butterfield & Swire or The Bank Line, Ltd.	About 15th March.
Australian Ports via Manila.	Tanjo Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 24th Mar. at 11 a.m.
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Portland.	Lucerne	The Admiralty Line	About 15th March.
New York via Panama.	Dodwell & Co. Ltd.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	At about 18th March.
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Shanghai.	Khiva	P. & O. B.I. & A.L.	On 18th March.
Shanghai.	Shanghai	Shanghai S.S. Co.	On 11th Mar. at Noon.
Swatow & Bangkok.	Chengta	Butterfield & Swire	On 15th Mar. at 9 a.m.
Calcutta via Suez & Rangoon.	Hakodate Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 23rd March.
Singapore, Penang & Belawan-Deli.	Yao Wae-wai	Jawa-China-Japan Lijn	On 11th Mar. at 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Fuzhou.	Amakusa Maru	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 14th March.
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Swatow, Amoy & Fuzhou.	Shanghai	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 18th Mar. at 1 p.m.
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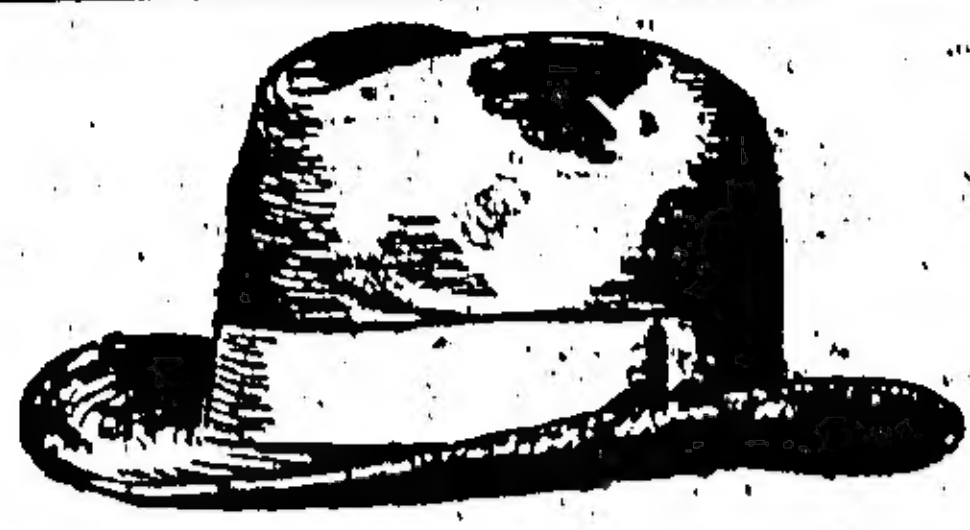
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FRAMING AN APOLOGA.

APPEAL TO ENGLAND.

PARIS, Dec. 28.
William Hohenzollern has about made up his mind that he must face an allied tribunal of justice, and he is busy preparing his defence. *Le Matin* today publishes a dispatch from Jules Sauerwein, who has been able to obtain a great deal of information as to what the former Kaiser is doing at Amerongen, including the detail that he and the former Crown Prince spent Christmas Day quarrelling with each other.

It appears that the ex-Kaiser still sticks to the hope that his royal cousin, King George, will keep him from harm.

Sauerwein's dispatch says:—
"William II. has just received a knockout blow in the publication of Kautsky's book on how the world war started. The former Kaiser was enjoying the ease of a tranquil existence. He was making plans for moving to the neighbouring village of Doorn, where he will occupy a chateau after the first of March.

CRADLING HIS HOPE IN ENGLAND.
"He was supporting a number of faithful servants whom he intended to bring from Germany to re-establish the sort of life which his income, even converted into florins, afforded, and which discretion kept him from bringing to Amerongen to the house of Count Benckendorff. He was cradling the hope that the Allies would do nothing, or would simply make a demand for him as a matter of form, and that the King of England would use all his influence to prevent his extradition.

"Shall we say he was plotting? He kept on trying to keep his prestige before the few Germans whom the Dutch Government allowed to see him. Rather he felt himself humiliated in observing that, although his dynasty still supplied a flag to monarchist conspirators, his person received less and less of that homage which so often tempers the bitterness of exiled princes."

COULD NOT HIDE ANGER.
"Such was his state of mind. In spite of the chivalrous opposition of his unwilling hosts, in spite of the rudeness of his servants, I have been able to learn of the drama which is being played behind the high grilles gates where the granddames of Queen Wilhelmina keep watch.

"A tempest beneath a skull—that is what was let loose at the chateau by the little green-covered book of Karl Kautsky, surrounded by thick and heavy volumes containing the documents of Wilhelm Strasse.

"At first there was a burst of fury. William did not hide his anger. He felt himself in the ridiculous position of one accustomed to play the role of Caesar and Napoleon, who sees stuck upon the wall photographs showing him in his underwear, quarrelling with his servants. William regarded this proceeding as abominable.

DECIDES TO WRITE HIS DEFENCE.
"The Emperor is indignant. I was told, at a publication which supplies such good ammunition to the enemies of Germany. In other words, William thanks Kautsky a blackguard who yells: 'Here I have something that will make the scoundrels of London and Paris laugh long.'

"The first spasm of rage having passed, William found himself very much disturbed and began at once to prepare his defence, which he intends, without doubt, to send to King George.

"He knows that the situation has changed for him. His personal role in the world catastrophe has now become clear. The Allies have only to study the marginal notes, written by him upon diplomatic documents, to show that he forced Austria to stubbornness; it had demanded of her rapid action against Serbia, and that he did not hesitate before the consequences of his prodigious activities, made clear to a diplomat as narrow-minded as Berchtold.

"The fact that he was not able to foresee all the results of his foolish policy merely goes to show that in him a mentality less than the average was joined with brutal and unbridled ambitions.

DUNLOP NO FOP.

MR. DUNLOP SEEMS INJUNCTION AGAINST DUNLOP CO.

Mr. John B. Dunlop, the inventor of the famous tyre, a man of 79, and he has a strong objection to being represented in picture advertisements in feckish attire and wearing a monocle.

He recently brought his grievance before the Chancery Court, Dublin, and as a result obtained permission to issue a writ, and serve it out of the jurisdiction, on the Dunlop Rubber Company, Ltd.

Counsel for Mr. Dunlop said the action was brought by his client for an injunction to restrain the company from printing publishing or exhibiting in Ireland any advertisements, placards, books and circulars representing him in absurd or unsuitable costumes or attitudes.

In an affidavit Mr. Dunlop referred to one picture that had been used as that of a very tall man, dressed in an exaggeratedly foppish manner, wearing a tall white hat, white waistcoat, and carrying a cane and eyeglass, none of which it was his custom to wear or carry.

Mr. Justice Powell then granted the application.

"This is the present state of sentiment in Holland. The Cabinet of Queen Wilhelmina would begin by invoking the right of hospitality. Then it would watch to see if America would or would not join in the demand for him. Finally it would declare that the offence against morality spoken of in the Treaty was not a crime laid down in the Netherlands code, and that besides one gives up a criminal only to his own country.

"The scenario, was well known to William and it afforded him no little tranquillity.

CONFRONTED WITH PROOFS.
"But to-day there are the documents and material proofs. Their publication has had a profound reverberation in the Parliament of Holland. What will happen finally? Can the Cabinet persist in its refusal? William no longer knows. Taking precautions for eventualities, he is writing his defence. He is getting ready to declare that he will do anything rather than cause, by his presence, a serious wrong to the country upon which he imposed himself without an invitation.

"What is his defence? From what I know of his conversation, it hinges on two essential points. The first point is: The documents published show that when I knew of the Serbian reply to Austria, I believed Austria had received satisfaction. But it was then too late to stop her."

EXCUSES MARGINAL NOTES.
"As for the famous marginal notes, he contends that they are of a strictly personal nature and that they express momentary impressions which had no effect upon the action of the German Government. To call Berchtold a 'blackhead,' the King of Italy 'a miserable person,' Sir Edward Grey 'a filthy blackguard,' and Giolitti 'a rascal without a rival,' were not, he says, directions for diplomats, but rather exclamations intended to mark his passing indignation.

"One day William is full of hope; the next day he has the blues. One day he declares, 'They dare not touch me; that would be a monumental iniquity; the next day he says, 'They are capable of anything, especially since the Germans themselves have deserted me.'

"At the request of his mother, the ex-Crown Prince passed Christmas at Amerongen. On Christmas Eve at 1.30 in the afternoon he arrived, escorted by the Burgomaster of Wieringen and a high Dutch functionary. According to what I know of the scene between father and son this short visit brought to William neither encouragement nor consolation.

"All depends now on the form which the Allied demands take. If it is energetic it may not only persuade Holland to give up William, but it may force William to give himself up or to flee."

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Butler's Service to the China Mail.)

SALE OF HOG ISLAND.

Washington, March 8rd.
Mr. Payne, of the Shipping Board, announces his readiness to receive tenders for the sale of Hog Island where the Government built an extensive shipyard in wartime. The last ship laid down will not be launched before mid-September. It is suggested that Pennsylvania or Philadelphia purchase and convert Hog Island into a great shipping terminal.

HEAVY WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 8th.
At the Albert Hall, in a twenty-round contest for the Heavy-weight Championship of Great Britain, Joe Beckett (the holder) beat Dick Smith in the fifth round.

OBITUARY.

New York, March 8th.
The death is announced of Mr. George D. Smith, the millionaire book-dealer.

BOLSHEVIST PROPAGANDA IN UNITED STATES.

LONDON, March 4th.
A Washington telegram states that documents before the Senate Committee, which is investigating Bolshevist propaganda, show that instructions were given for a Bolshevist revolution in the United States. Diamonds, valued at three million roubles, were found in the possession of a Bolshevist courier captured at Riga on December 18th en route to New York from Moscow, also letters to revolutionary leaders in America suggesting the arming of workmen and the inciting of soldiers to revolt and an anti-capitalist propaganda.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

BERN, March 8th.
The Standard has voted, by 30 votes to 6, in favour of Switzerland's adherence to the League of Nations.

THE HAGUE, March 8th.
The First Chamber of the States-General has adopted the Bill regarding Holland's admission to the League of Nations which the Second Chamber has already adopted.

COPENHAGEN, March 8th.
Both the Chambers have unanimously sanctioned a proposal to join the League of Nations.

STOCKHOLM, March 8th.
Both Houses of the Riksdag have authorized Sweden's entry into the League of Nations.

CHRISTIANIA, March 8th.
The Storting has decided, by 100 votes to 20, to adhere to the League of Nations.

HAYAS REVIEW.

PARIS, March 8th.
A Hayas message says:—
The question of controlling the German wireless system has been considered at today's meeting of the Council of Ambassadors held at the French Foreign Office under M. Millerand.

The Chamber decided yesterday to open a debate concerning the Government's foreign policy on March 18th. There will be six interpellations, three having reference to Russia and three to the Turkish settlement.
M. Barthou said that the Foreign Affairs Commission demanded firmness in carrying out the Peace Treaty.
The marriage of the boxer, Georges Carpentier, is announced for Monday next.

LYONS is crowded with visitors for the great fair, and large orders are being secured. A further large increase in attendance is expected to-morrow (Sunday) when the Ministers of Commerce, Finance and the Colonies are to visit the fair.

JAPAN'S SPECIAL POSITION REGARDING CHINA.

New York, March 4th.
Mr. Shidehara, addressing the assembly at a dinner of the Japan Society, on his first public appearance since he has assumed the Ambassadorship, declared that Japan's course towards Shantung will be pursued "unswervingly," no matter what action China takes, and asserted that Shantung cannot be a source of difficulty between the United States and Japan. He said it remained for the Chinese statement to decide whether to effect an immediate settlement or to leave the question pending indefinitely. He gave a pledge of the open door in China, but he was sure that America and Europe fully realized Japan's special position regarding China.

CHINA TO GIVE UP "SILESIA."

TAIPEI, March 4th.
The Commercial Maritime Tribunal here has decided that the steamer *Silesia*, belonging to the Lloyd's Trieste Line, which took refuge in war-time in a Chinese port—then neutral—shall be returned to the owners.

It is stated that China appropriated the steamer and re-christened her.

CHINA'S ROLE IN MONGOLIA.

LONDON, March 3rd.
Lecturing at the Society of Arts Mr. W. J. Garnett, Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, declared that Mongol influence on the destiny of the human race had proved as great as the influence of the Germans. The lecturer described the attractive commercial possibilities of Mongolia, and strongly contended that China should resume her position and fill the political vacuum on the frontier of the late Russian Empire from which she had been ousted by unworthy intrigue. Whether she will be able to retain it will depend upon how she tackled problems of development.

JAPAN'S SILENCE IN CRISIS.

LONDON, March 4th.
There is no further news from Japan as regards the crisis.

SHANGHAI TUG AND LIGHTER CO.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd. was held at Shanghai on March 2. Mr. John Prentice presided, supported by Messrs. H. M. Tibbey, H. W. Lester and W. J. N. Dyer, directors, Mr. T. W. Mitchell, secretary, and Captain W. A. Carlson, Captain H. J. Myhre, and Messrs. T. A. Clarke, J. H. Teesdale, H. A. J. Macray, E. G. Barrett, A. K. Craddock, W. Wakeford Cox, C. H. C. Platt and E. T. Byrne, shareholders, the attendance representing 8,754 shares.

The chairman, before asking the secretary to read the notice convening the meeting, asked those present to stand while he referred to the death of their old friend Mr. T. R. Wheelock who died on January 5. They all felt very sorry when they got the news of his death.

The secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the chairman said:—
The report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1919, having been in your hands for some time, with your permission, we will take them as read. We consider the result of the year's working is very satisfactory.

The amount available for distribution after deducting the interim dividends (amounting to Tls. 57,500.00) paid on July 15, 1919, is Tls. 291,359.27 which we recommend should be dealt with as follows:—

To a final Dividend of 3½ per cent. on the preference shares..... 17,500.00
To a final dividend of Tls. 5.00 per share on ordinary shares..... 100,000.00
To general reserve..... 125,000.00
To write off depreciation on cost of the tug St. Dominic..... 25,000.00
To carry forward to new account..... 23,859.27
The placing of Tls. 125,000.00 to the general reserve will bring it up to Tls. 275,000.00.

The fleet has been maintained in the usual first class condition and all repairs have been charged to working account, and you will see by the profit and loss account that Tls. 25,000.00 has been written off for depreciation—the additions to the fleet (less sales) cost Tls. 254,630.04.

The additions were as follows:—
The powerful sea going tug St. Dominic which is capable of doing any sea towing or salvage work (We propose as you will have seen by the report, to write off Tls. 25,000.00 from her cost). Two 60 ton D. W. Lighters; two 100 ton D. W. Lighters and two 175 ton D. W. Lighters.

During the present years we have taken delivery of three 300 tons D. W. Lighters and other three 300 D. W. Lighters are now being built.
The loss of the tug *Samsun*, which was under charter to the British Government, was reported in the *N. C. Daily News* of January 23 and we have been, and are still, in communication with the naval authorities on the matter.

A bonus to the staff will be proposed later and I take this opportunity of stating that your directors have decided, under certain conditions, to start a provident fund for the benefit of the European staff.

Directors.—Messrs. May and Heelock resigned during the year, and Messrs. H. W. Lester and W. J. N. Dyer joined the board; their appointment requires confirmation. Messrs. H. M. Tibbey and J. Harold Dollar retire and offer themselves for re-election. The auditors, Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, retire and offer themselves for re-election.

There being no questions the following resolutions were passed:—
That the report and accounts for 1919 as presented be adopted; proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. Tibbey.

That the amount at credit of profit and loss, amounting to Tls. 291,359.27 be distributed as follows:—

To a final Dividend of 3½ per cent. on 10,000 preference shares..... 17,500.00
To a final dividend of Tls. 5.00 per share on 20,000 ordinary shares..... 100,000.00
To general reserve..... 125,000.00
To write off depreciation on cost of tug St. Dominic..... 25,000.00
To carry forward..... 23,859.27

Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. Lester.

That Messrs. H. M. Tibbey and J. H. Dollar be re-elected directors of the company; proposed by Mr. Macray, seconded by Capt. Carlson. That the appointment of Messrs. H. W. Lester and W. J. N. Dyer as directors of the company be confirmed; proposed by Mr. Tibbey, seconded by Mr. E. T. Byrne.

The Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors; proposed by Capt. Myhre, seconded by Mr. Barrett.

Capt. Carlson proposed that a bonus to the staff be given of not less than the amount which was accorded last year, viz. 20 per cent. This was seconded by Mr. T. A. Clarke, but after some discussion an amendment, proposed by Mr. Byrne and seconded by Mr. Macray that the bonus be not less than 25 per cent. was adopted.

BAMBOO MUSIC.

PROFESSOR BRAGG BEATS A JAZZ BAND.

TUNES ON SILK.

Musical notes were produced by Professor Bragg from all sorts of common articles during his second lecture on Sound at the Royal Institution.

It was obvious from the generous applause which the youngsters present accorded to his various experiments that they had never suspected the musical possibilities latent in practically everything about them.

At one moment there was the rising note from water poured into a glass jar—the more water in the jar the higher the pitch of the note; then a pencil was drawn sharply across a finely-ribbed book cover—again a high note; the same with ribbed silk: "If I was clever enough," said Professor Bragg, "I could play a tune on it."

LINEN AND WOOD.

There was the screechy note of tearing linen and, again, he ran up the scale by the simple expedient of dropping pieces of wood on the table.

But undoubtedly one of the most popular demonstrations was with lengths of bamboo fixed in a frame. "This requires much more skill to play," announced the Professor, putting on an old glove, while his assistants brought the limelight to bear upon the unconventional instrument, and hundreds of wondering eyes watched his movements. "When you've heard it," he promised, "you will realise that a jazz band has got something to live up to yet!" (Squels of laughter.)

PIPES AND STRING.

And they did. For by drawing his gloved fingers down the canes he obtained sound effects more discordant than any jazz musicians could aspire to.

Professor Bragg was demonstrating that pipes and string are the two great sources of music; and in further illustration of his argument he had rigged up a set of stings depending from the roof with white balls attached to the ends, which behaved most fancily when he gave them what he described as "a tweak."

There was a scientific explanation of the "impulse" which communicated those curious, jerky movements to the balls, and the Professor's hint that "something rather important is to be got of it" applied to all his experiments.

EAGER QUESTIONERS.

While they were fascinated by his actual demonstrations, the youngsters—and the Olympians for that matter—were absorbing real learning offered in its most attractive form, without cumbersome, pedantic labels. Perhaps the best proof of this was the crowd of boys and girls who gathered round Professor Bragg after his hour's chat and pelted him with intelligent questions.

It is easy to understand that this series of lectures is proving a serious rival to more sophisticated entertainments with the lucky juveniles privileged to attend them.

EXPLODING SUNS.

"THE ETERNAL LIFE OF THE COSMOS."

Professor Bickerton in a holiday lecture on "Stars and Flowers," spoke of the "wonder stars" of the heavens and of exploding suns, with special reference to new stars, such as Nova Persei and Nova Aquila, the latter of which was 20,000 times as brilliant as the sun.

There was no doubt at all of their meaning. Two stars had been subject to mutual attraction, and in grazing one another they had formed a cosmic spark, "excessively hot. Whenever we saw a new star, he said, we saw an exploded sun. Forty years ago in New Zealand this theory that new stars must be caused by suns striking one another had occurred to him, but although scientific men in England had then declined to accept his views, now it was just beginning to be seen that every other explanation utterly failed to account for the change in colour, the charge in spectrum, and other characteristics of new stars.

Some scientific men, he continued, held the dismal doctrine of eternal death, believing in a time when life, as we know it, would be impossible; but instead of that he believed there was the physical possibility of the eternal life of the cosmos. Our system had been renewed within the last 200,000,000 years, so that we were part of a rejuvenated cosmic system. We came at last to the state in which we saw that every species, from the climbing anthropoid to homo sapiens, was produced not by progressive frightfulness, but by love, and a number of great biologists were in favour of that view.

Capt. Carlson then proposed and vote of thanks to the directors and the staff for the work they had done during the past year and the meeting came to a close upon Mr. Dyer, on behalf of the staff, thanking the shareholders for the bonus they had granted.

NOTICES.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FISH! FISH!
FINNAN HADDOCK
FILLET HADDOCK
KIPPERS

AND
SALT SIBERIAN SALMON
NEW SHIPMENT JUST RECEIVED.

We now have for sale
COULOMMIER CHEESE
DEVONSHIRE CREAM.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

LA FAVORITE.

JUST RECEIVED

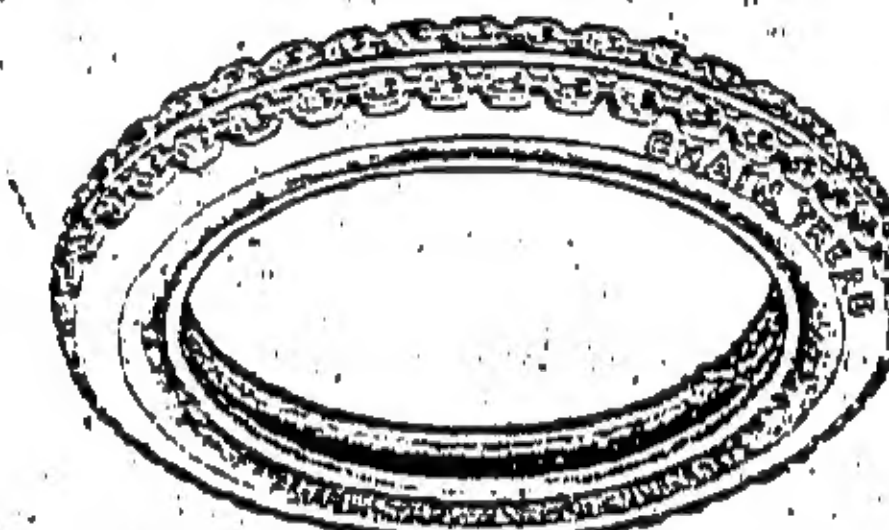
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' EXQUISITE SUMMER HATS

of the latest Parisian Styles and Colours.

CALL AND INSPECT THEM.

9, BEAconsfield ARCADE.

TYRES



TYRES

TYRES

TYRES

On account of recent large arrivals at favourable exchange we are able to offer the well-known U.S. CHAIN TYRES at great reduced rates from 1st February as follows:—

TYRES	TYRES	TYRES	TYRES
R.L. \$	R.L. \$	R.L. \$	R.L. \$
28 x 3	22.10	34 x 4	74.30
30 x 3	24.25	35 x 4	80.00
30 x 3½	31.50	36 x 4	75.50
31 x 4	49.70	36 x 4½	76.60
32 x 3½	38.40	765 x 105	47.35
32 x 4	50.60	815 x 105	49.45
33 x 4	53.30	880 x 120	66.90
34 x 4	54.40		17.15

Subject to change without notice.

Confidential Discount for quantities upon application.

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG:
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
TEL. 1990 & 1991.



CANTON:
MISSION BUILDING.
TEL. 3197.

PUNCTUAL ENGLISHMEN. MYSTERY PORT FOR SALE.

REPUTED TO BE THE BEST TIMEKEEPERS IN THE WORLD.

If a business man in Bolivia gives an appointment and means it to be kept punctually, he adds "herea comes"—Mr. L. H. Kiek, of the Anglo-South American Bank.

Several business men interviewed by a *Daily Chronicle* representative agreed with Mr. Kiek.

"The English are the most punctual nation in the world," said Mr. Best, general manager of Selridge's. "Punctuality is one of the chief characteristics of the Englishman, and has a great deal to do with his success in business."

The Principal of the City of London College, where young men are trained for business careers, emphasised the importance of punctuality.

"Punctuality is not the only factor in success, but success cannot be achieved without it," said the Principal of the City of London College. "You will find no business concern a success if punctuality is not kept scrupulously, and foreigners have come to realise that Americans and Englishmen do keep their appointments to the minute."

"What is even more important than our reputation for punctuality is our reputation for keeping our word," the Principal of this College added.

RICHBOROUGH NOW AVAILABLE FOR CIVILIAN USE.

Richborough Port, Sandwich, Kent, is to be offered for sale by the Disposal Board, Ministry of Munitions.

The port was constructed and used during the war as a centre for the transmission of war material to the Western front, and for the reception from France of salvage and of war material requiring repair.

Its area is approximately 2,000 acres, with long frontages to the main Ramsgate-Sandwich road and also to the River Stour.

The port is equipped with a cross-Channel train-ferry terminal, an extensive wharf fitted with electric cranes and transporters; shipways with numerous slipways; 65 miles of standard gauge railway track and sidings; and extensive ranges of warehouses, workshops, and camp accommodation.

Much money was spent in making and equipping at Richborough a port which was of the greatest possible service during the war. It is the value of this national property, which the Disposal Board now desires to realise in the interests of the taxpayers.

"The very phrase 'an Englishman's word' means more to-day than ever it did."

THE WEEK'S CHAT.

RATHER BELATED.

We are only in the second week of March, and last week we were shivering and wrapping ourselves up in scarves and furs, and yet the first breath of muggy heat makes everyone talk of the swimming season. It is about four years since I saw any swimming in Hongkong and I am told, conditions have changed quite a lot. The great change has, of course, been at the Repulse Bay Beach. There is now the possibility of staying out late, of bathing right up till dinner time, dining in kimono, and dipping again after dinner. It sounds topping. I suppose as soon as it gets hot we shall all grouse as much as we do now, but at present the idea of warm weather seems most attractive. One feels that the cold of Hongkong is a distinctly over-rated blessing.

Every second person is either ill or just recovered or nursing a sick husband or wife, or anticipating illness.

A man asked me the other day how I had the heart to write about hospitals when I was feeling ill, and I replied that I felt much more like thinking about hospitals, their advantages and disadvantages, than I did about "chat."

I am wondering whether women here have overcome their altogether absurd prejudice against the variety suit for bathing. A few years ago any woman who went into the water without a little kilt from waist to knee was considered the last word in impropriety. Stockings, the most sensible material for bathing suits, was looked upon as immodest and as too clearly revealing the figure. They did not mind how low cut the costume was as long as it was of some firm texture, such as heavy silk, alpaca or serge. Some of the women managed to look very pretty, but the whole thing is rather absurd, especially nowadays, when street costumes are almost as short as bathing dresses, and evening dress considerably lower. If there is a place where the discarding of superfluous clothes is permissible, it is in the water, where ease of movement is so necessary on many counts. The bathing suit, in whatever style you make it, or wear it, is trying to any woman who is too stout or too thin. If it is just a question, whether health and pleasure are important enough to rank before vanity, I personally find the answer easy.

I have a superlative admiration for the aged sporting women in this town who in spite of increasing weight or increasing wrinkles, carry on with golf, tennis, and dancing.

In the old days, a dancing grandmother was regarded as a silly, old thing. She might be years younger than many women in the room, but if she had grown up daughters, she was supposed to watch life from the shelf. Her husband, probably ten years older, could dance and be merry with all the buds in the room, but little mother had had her day; and it did not matter if she was bored, she was supposed to be happy, in the joy of her progeny. It is not easy to be happy when all seems ended.

In Hongkong we have many veteran females on the tennis courts and golf links who can "knock spots off" the youngsters any day.

I heard a little story about some of our social lights, a few days ago, and think it might make them ponder on manners if they see it in print. Some Peakes were calling on some Lower-levelites. As they entered the drawing-room, eyebrows were raised in pity and one of the Peakes murmured: "You poor thing, how awful it must be to have to live down here." People living in Kowloon receive the same sympathy and if you live in a hotel, the attitude of your friends towards your unfortunate circumstances is one of most tender solicitude.

The worst of it is, if you appear to be contented and happy, they either think you are very brave or that your attitude denotes "sour grapes." Really good ladies, one doesn't! It is not well bred!

Besides, the person you so ostentatiously pity may be plying you.

THE GOSSIP.

March 8, 1920.

GLOVES ORDERED BY WIRELESS.

LADY'S STOLEN KISS ON A LINER AND ITS SEQUEL.

When the White Star liner "Celtic" arrived at Liverpool an amusing story was told of the manner in which a gentleman passenger discharged an obligation under a wager, telegraphs a *Daily Chronicle* correspondent.

As he was dozing one afternoon in the smoke-room of the steamer, a lady friend stealthily kissed him by way of a joke.

When told of the episode he would not believe it, refusing to admit that he had fallen asleep. In fact he offered to bet her a pair of gloves she had merely invented the story.

She was able, however, to bring irrefutable evidence, and the gentleman accepted the inevitable and immediately sent a wireless to England, which resulted in a special messenger arriving from London upon the landing-stage with a choice pair of gloves for the lady in settlement of the bet.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

WAR PRISONERS TRIAL.

BERLIN, March 5th. The National Assembly has passed a Bill dealing with the trial of war criminals.

THE HAGUE, March 5th. Replying to the Allied Note of February 10th, the Netherlands Government maintains its decision expressed in its Note of January 21st.

PRICE OF BUNKER COAL.

LONDON, March 4th. The *Times* says that the price of bunker coal in the Port of London is expected to advance a further 5s. to 15s. a ton, and draws attention to the seriousness of the question, because it means another increase in freight rates on exports, which question is becoming critical.

DAVIS CUP.

SYDNEY, March 5th. Great Britain, the United States, South Africa and Holland have issued a challenge for the Davis Cup. The draw resulted as follows: Britain versus Holland, and the United States versus South Africa.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S FIRM STAND.

LONDON, March 4th. It is pointed out in well-informed circles in Washington that it is now evident that the Republicans will be able to carry their programme through the Senate. Consequently, influential politicians are endeavoring to induce President Wilson to consent to the ratification of the Peace Treaty with reservations. So far, the appeals, however, have been futile, and the President, who is immovable, says that the Treaty must be ratified without reservations or it is a dead letter as far as the United States is concerned.

AMERICAN RAILROAD BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 2nd. The Associated Press correspondent understands that members of the Railroad unions have agreed to give the new railroad law a trial, as a means to secure the settlement of the wages demands. Thus, the danger of a general strike has been averted.

AMERICAN LINER IN DISTRESS.

HALIFAX, March 4th. The American liner *St. Paul*, from New York bound for Southampton, with 500 passengers on board on its first voyage since she sank at the pier in New York in war-time, developed boiler trouble 800 miles east of New York. She is making Halifax on her own steam. The passengers are transferring to the liners *Canada* and *Uganda*.

OFFICIAL FREIGHT RATES WITHDRAWN.

WASHINGTON, March 4th. The Shipping Board has withdrawn all freight tariffs, leaving the fixing of the rates into the hands of the individual operators of shipping.

SALE OF BRITISH WEST INDIES.

LONDON, March 4th. The question of the United States purchasing the British West Indies has been revived by Mr. Macdonald, the ex-Secretary of Treasury who is sponsoring it. He has suggested the purchase as a set-off against Great Britain's indebtedness to the United States.

AMERICA AND PROHIBITION.

WASHINGTON, March 5th. The House of Representatives has overwhelmingly voted down the proposal of the members for New Jersey for the repeal of Prohibition. The New Jersey State has filed in the Supreme Court a suit to have Federal Prohibition declared void. It is argued that twenty-one States have not ratified the law and Congress is not empowered to propose an amendment to the Constitution regulating the people's habits and morals, as this is a legislative and not a constitutional matter.

The Court will hear a test case from Rhode Island on June 10th, also Prohibition cases from Massachusetts and Kentucky.

NEW YORK BEVERAGES.

NEW YORK, March 2nd. A Bill has been introduced into the State Assembly declaring beverages containing 5 per cent. alcohol as non-intoxicant.

FUEL OIL TENDERS.

WASHINGTON, March 5th. The Shipping Board has received tenders for only a million and a half barrels of fuel oil out of twenty-four millions required. The prices range between 75 and 90 per cent. above last year's.

NEW YORK'S RAILWAY.

NEW YORK, March 5th. The City law official has threatened to seize and operate the Interborough Railway Company's lines within ninety days unless the train service is improved.

DESPONDENCY DUE TO CONSTIPATION.

WOMEN often become nervous and despondent when this is due to constipation. It is easily corrected by taking an occasional dose of Chamberlain's Tablets. These tablets are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

NOTICES.

MENTHOLATUM

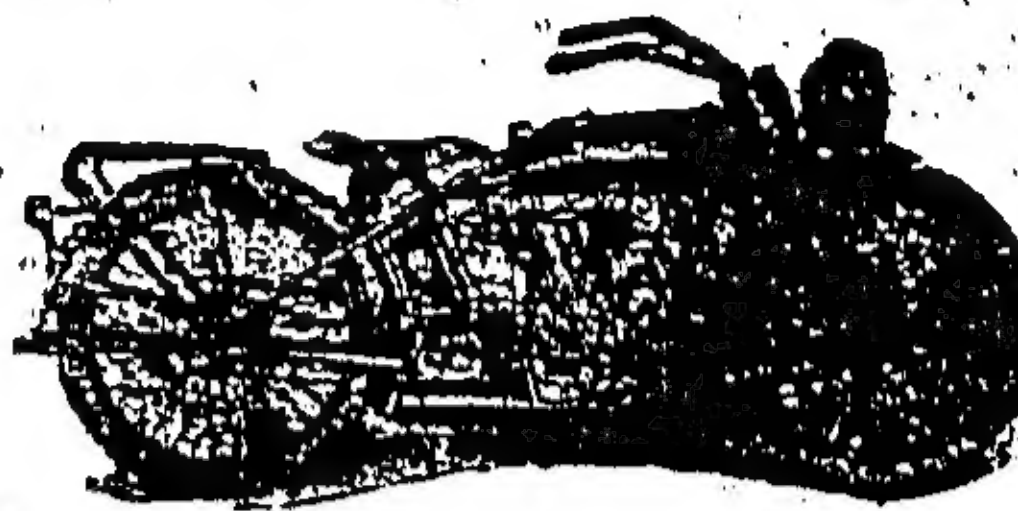
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FOR COLD IN THE HEAD WHEN APPLIED IN THE NOSTRILS.

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS.



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SOLD COMPLETE WITH ACCESSORIES.

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Chandler 7 passenger Car	\$12.00
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Phone 2499

(opposite Central Market)

BRANCH DEPOT

Phone 3473

(opposite The Sun Co.)

BANKRUPT BY ACCIDENT.

SCHOOLMASTER'S CYCLE SMASH LEADS TO FAILURE.

How a motor-cycle accident led to bankruptcy was told in the London Court.

Mr. Sidney Stent, a schoolmaster, of Woodville-road, Golders Green, said that in July last he was asked by a friend to try a motor-cycle and sidecar. Unfortunately, during a trial spin he ran the machine on to the path and knocked down and injured a Miss Leiper.

The lady brought an action for damages against him, and was awarded £300 and costs. He thereupon filed his petition in bankruptcy.

The case was left in the hands of the Official Receiver, who said that the assets disclosed by the debtor amounted only to £10 13s. 4d.

ARRIVALS.

March 10.

The *s.s. CHOYSANG*, Brit., 1,424 tons, from Shanghai and Swatow Capt. W. P. Baker, J. M. & Co., Wharf.

The *s.s. KWEILIN*, Brit., 1,073 tons, from Shanghai, Capt. A. McDonald, B. & S., C&S.

The *s.s. COMMANDANT MAGES*, Fr., 4,778 tons, from Shanghai, Capt. G. L. M. & Co., Wharf.

The *s.s. CHEONGSING*, Brit., 1,356 tons, from Canton, Capt. N. W. van Cortlandt, J. M. & Co., C&S.

CLEARANCES.

March 10.

The *s.s. WOCHOW*, (Brit.), cleared to-day and will sail for Hankow at 8 a.m. to-morrow.

The *s.s. KAMOR*, (Norw.), cleared to-day and will sail for Haiphong at 7 a.m.

The *s.s. COMMANDANT MAGES*, (Fr.), cleared to-day and will sail for Marseilles via Haiphong at noon to-morrow.

DEPARTURES.

March 10.

The *s.s. DRUFAR*, (Norw.), Capt. Hjorth, Agents Thoresen & Co., left for Canton to-day.

The *s.s. WEST BEQUANA*, (Amer.), Capt. E. L. Agents P. M. S. S. Co., left for San Francisco via Shanghai to-day.

The *s.s. RING HONG*, (Chi.), Capt. Chan Chan Agents Pakhoi & Co., left for Shanghai to-day.

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Lamps and Horns



Good Year Tyres



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POST OFFICE.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 8 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

WEDNESDAY, March 10.
Straits—Per LAKE PAUL.
Shanghai—Per KUEICHOW.
Europe via Suez—Per JASON.
FRIDAY, March 12.
Straits—Per LAKE PAUL.
SATURDAY, March 13.
Europe (via Negapatam)—Per PELEUS.
Straits—Per WAKASA MARU.
SUNDAY, March 14.
Straits—Per HELMUT MARU.
Japan—Per RAJIMA MARU.
MONDAY, March 15.
Bombay—Per NAGANO MARU.
TUESDAY, March 16.
Shanghai and Japan—Per CALOUTTA.

WEDNESDAY, March 17.
Shanghai and Japan—Per SHIDZUOKA MARU.
MONDAY, March 22.
Australia and Manila—Per NIKKO MARU.

OUTWARD MAILS.

WEDNESDAY, March 10.
Tourane—Per KWAH WAR, 5 p.m.
Saigon—Per CARDARETTA, 5 p.m.
Hobow and Haiphong—Per GEORGIN, 5 p.m.
THURSDAY, March 11.
Shanghai and North China—Per SUNNING, 10 a.m.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO—Per TENYO MARU, Registration 9.15 a.m. Letters 10.00 a.m.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.—Per EM-PRESS OF RUSSIA, Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
Swatow and Hongkong—Per CHILDA, 9 p.m.

FORMOSA via Keelung—Per TAGA MARU, 3 p.m.
Japan via Nagasaki and San Francisco—Per BONDOWSO, 2 p.m.
SAIGON, 9 a.m.
FRIDAY, March 12.
Philippine Islands—Per YUESANG, 3 p.m.
Shanghai, North China—Per TEAN, 3 p.m.
Shanghai, North China—Per KWEILIN, 5 p.m.
Hobow and Haiphong—Per TAESANG, 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 13.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao—Per SORU MARU, 9 a.m.
Haiphong, Saigon—Per LAKE GILFEN, 8 a.m.
Japan via Moji, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per ANYO MARU, 11 a.m.
Wetshai and Tientsin—Per KUEI-CHOW, 3 p.m.

SUNDAY, March 14.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA MARU, 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, March 16.
Swatow and Hongkong—Per CHENGUTU, 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Fochow—Per HAIHONG, Noon.
Amoy, Shanghai and North China—Per ICHANG, 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 17.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.—Per FUSHIMI MARU, Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

THURSDAY, March 18.
Banzok, Ceylon, Mauritius, Madagascar, South Africa, India via Dhanushkott, Egypt and EUROPE via MARSHELLS—Per SHIDZUOKA MARU, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.00 a.m.

FRIDAY, March 19.
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow—Per HAL-CHING, Noon.

TUESDAY, March 23.
Japan via Nagasaki—Per NIKKO MARU, 10 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 24.
Philippine Islands, Australia, and New Zealand via THURSDAY ISLAND—Per TANGO MARU, Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

THURSDAY, March 25.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe—Per TAMBA MARU, 10 a.m.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s *s.s. Lake Paul* left Singapore on the 3rd instant and may be expected here on or about Wednesday March 10.

The C.P.O.S. Co.'s *R.M.S. Empress of Asia* arrived at Shanghai on 9th March 3 p.m. left there 10th March Noon due at Manila on 8 a.m. 13th March.

The N.Y.K. *s.s. Wataru Maru* (Liverpool Line) left Singapore for this port on the 7th March and is expected here on the 13th March.

The N.Y.K. *s.s. Tojima Maru* (American Line) left Moji for this port on the 9th March and is expected here on the 14th March.

The N.Y.K. *s.s. Heimi Maru* (Calcutta Line) left Singapore for this port on the 7th March and is expected here on the 14th March.

The N.Y.K. *s.s. Yagano Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 27th Feb. and is expected here on the 15th March.

The N.Y.K. *s.s. Calcutta Maru* (Liverpool Line) left Kobe for this port on 15th Feb. and is due here on the 17th March.

The N.Y.K. *s.s. Shidzuoka Maru* (European Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on the 6th March and may be expected here on the 17th March.

The O.P.O.S. Co.'s *R.M.S. Montague* left Vancouver for Hongkong, via Japan, north, Shanghai and Manila, on the 16th Feb. and is due here on or about the 18th March.

The N.Y.K. *s.s. Nitto Maru* (Australian Line) left Sydney for this port via Manila on the 3rd March and is expected here on the 18th March.

The N.Y.K. *s.s. Tanaka Maru* (European Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 14th Feb. and is expected here on the 24th March.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

HAROLD LOCKWOOD & MAY ALLISON

"THE PROMISE"

BILLY WEST in The Chief Cook.

TO-NIGHT AT

-THE CORONET-

THE VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! 7.15 p.m. TO-NIGHT!

"WIVES OF MEN."

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HER LATEST CLASSIC DANCE.

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Episodes 1 "THE WAGER" Episodes 2 "OVERBOARD"

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TO-NIGHT! at 5.15 & 8.15 p.m. TO-NIGHT!

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